

The Avalanche

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AT
GRAYLING, MICHIGAN,
BY
O. PALMER,
Editor and Proprietor.

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CONGRESS AT WORK.

LVIIH NATIONAL LAW-MAKING BODY IN SESSION.

Great Thruway Assemble at the Capitol to Witness the Opening—Henderson Re-Elected Speaker of the House—Large Amount of Work in Sight.

Washington correspondence:

The opening of the first session of the Fifty-seventh Congress at noon Monday drew to the capitol a great throng of spectators eager to witness the scenes of animation which mark the annual reassembling of the national lawmakers.

Although the actual work of the two houses was not to begin until 2 o'clock, the historic old structure—now remodeled from end to end until it shone with marble, gilt and rich decorations, was astir long before that hour. It was an ideal day to bring out the public—sunny and warm, with just enough breeze from the south to lull the flags over the capitol, some of which were raised for the first time since the adjournment of Congress nine months ago.

Senators and members began arriving early in the day and there was a lively handshaking among old friends and informal talk of the work ahead. The veteran Senator from Iowa, Mr. Allison, was one of the first to reach the Senate wing and resume his work as chairman of the committee on appropriations.

Senator Jones of Arkansas, the Democratic floor leader in the Senate, was another early arrival and soon had a circle of his Democratic colleagues in the cloak room discussing the session's program. Speaker Henderson did not reach the House wing until shortly before the session opened and remained in his private office conferring with members during the formalities preceding his reelection as Speaker.

Since the adjournment of the Senate last spring the chamber has been redecorated and repainted. The principal features of its beauty and individuality have been retained, but they have been added to by the artistic decorations. A bright green carpet with old-gold figures has taken the place of the old-gold carpet of the Congress, and the desks and furnishings of the chamber have been notably improved.

The very handsome interior of the hall of Representatives added much to the impressiveness of the general scene at the south end of the capitol when Alexander McDowell of Pennsylvania called



SPEAKER HENDERSON AT HIS DESK.

The new House of Representatives is ordered at noon. The vast chamber had been repainted, regilded and completely refurnished during the recess, and many changes made for the comfort and convenience of both the members and spectators.

The Senate was called to order by President Pro Tem, Frye, and Speaker Henderson again held the gavel in the House, the Senate, District and Military, Nebraska, Gibson, Montana, and Kitteridge, South Dakota, were sworn in as Senators. After the usual resolutions and the appointment of a committee the Senate adjourned out of respect to the memory of Senator Koch.

The House, organized, members drew seats and then adjourned.

Congress did not adjourn Monday out of respect to the late President McKinley, as not until it heard the President's message Tuesday did it know officially that Mr. McKinley was dead.

Plenty of Work Ahead.

Congress has plenty of work ahead. This growing nation of ours has furnished a vast amount of material for its statesmen to weave into laws for the advancement of the people and the betterment of those across the sea who are dependent upon the United States government. With the legacy of uncompleted work bequeathed by the last Congress and the problems which since then have arisen the program is truly a formidable one. Following are some of the more important subjects this Congress will have to consider:

Commercial treaties desired by foreign countries and their admission by sections of this country.

The new Hay-Davison-Isthmian Canal treaty and necessary legislation authorizing the same.

Varolito subsidy scheme to foster American shipbuilding.

The proposed Pacific cable to the Philippines.

Reduction of the taxes in view of the treasury surplus.

Legislation for Porto Rico and the Philippines.

Amendments to strengthen the Interstate commerce law.

Re-enactment of the Chinese exclusion law.

Legislation to deport or control anarchists and guard the President and the cabinet.

Legislation for the irrigation of arid lands in the West.

Creation of a department of commerce and industry whose chief shall be given a place in the cabinet.

In addition to these important things are the rivers and harbors bill, the plan for a greater navy, the possible admission of a new State to be formed by the union of Oklahoma and Indian territory, an additional tax on the tobacco-growing industry, pension bills for the old-timers of William McKinley and Benjamin Harrison, and Senator Cullom's plan to erect a national memorial to Lincoln.

Just what will come out of the hopper in the end is hard to say so early, but both sides in the tariff fight are up and doing.

Crawford Avalanche

O. PALMER,

JUSTICE AND RIGHT.

Publisher and Proprietor.

VOLUME XXIII.

GRAYLING, MICHIGAN, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1901.

NUMBER 44.

MAN WHO IS CREATING A NEW GOVERNMENT.



JUDGE WILLIAM H. TAFT

THIS picture of Judge Taft is said to be the best likeness of the first American Governor of the Philippines Islands, to whom has fallen the great task of making order out of chaos, substituting American methods for Spanish bribery, organizing courts and municipalities, giving the right to vote to those fit for the franchise, and generally, "creating a government from the ground up," where nothing but semi-barbaric ideas of government have prevailed. Judge Taft is from Ohio, is a graduate of Yale, and is a son of Alphonse Taft, Secretary of War and Attorney General under President Grant. He was judge of the United States Court of Appeals when appointed chairman of the Philippine Commission, from which he stepped into the governorship when that office was created.

The rule of brotherhood remains as the indispensable prerequisite to success in the kind of national life for which we strive.

COMPTROLLER'S REPORT.

Want Changes in Subtreasuries—Prosperity of Banks.

Comptroller William B. Ridgely sent his report to Congress Monday. Commenting on the present system of subtreasuries the Comptroller calls attention to the disadvantages and derangements its operations cause in financial matters and says:

"There could be no better illustration of this than its operations in the last few months. The result has been to needlessly lock up and take out of circulation vast sums of money just at a time when it was badly needed for moving crops and transacting the regular business of the country. The relief resulted by the purchase of bonds by the Secretary of the Treasury only partially and temporarily meets the difficulty."

The report says the authorized capital stock of the 4,275 national banking associations in existence on Oct. 31, 1901, was \$663,224,195, a net increase of \$30,721,500. Thirteen associations, with capital stock of \$1,960,000, were placed in charge of receivers. Thirty-nine associations were placed in voluntary liquidation. The number of reporting associations increased from 3,942 on Dec. 12, 1900, to 4,221 on Sept. 30, 1901. The aggregate resources reached a higher point than ever before in the history of the national bank system—namely: \$65,653,474,294.90—an increase since Sept. 30, 1900, of \$647,208,735.65.

On Feb. 13, 1900, the aggregate amount of paid-in capital of 3,304 banks reporting was \$613,084,465. By Dec. 31, 1900, with an increase of banks to 3,942, there was an increase of capital to \$662,353,405. At date of last report from the 4,221 banks, their paid-in capital stock is shown to have been \$655,311,880.

National banks held the greatest amount of individual deposits during the existence of the system on July 15, 1901—\$2,941,837,428. Liabilities on Dec. 31, 1900, aggregated \$82,623,997,521, and at date of last report \$82,037,753,235.

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ODDS & ENDS

OF

SPORT

Manager Frank Sehe is leaving no stone unturned in getting good players for his Chicago club.

Ned Hanlon, manager of the Brooklyn ball team, said to receive the enormous sum of \$12,500 for his services.

Young Peter Jackson, the colored boxer who is fast fighting his way to the front, has the reputation of having the hardest head of any fighter in the business.

John Huggins, the famous American trainer of race horses, who prepared Volodovsky for his victory in the English Derby, and who handles all the horses of William C. Whitney in England through the year, will soon return to the United States, and from his announced intention will remain in America.

All told Crescents possess no less than twelve "best records" on the trotting list.

Roberts bid Sam Smith's safe, Dell Roy, Ohio, and took \$1,100.

The postoffice at Chapman, Kan., will become presidential on Jan. 1.

Wm. Jackson, a Chicago tailor, received \$2,500 worth of goods taken by burglars.

Gronid has been broken for an auditium to be built by the citizens of Omaha, Neb.

A postoffice has been established at "Kid" McCoy's, making considerable noise on the other side of the water.

He hurls a debt at Jeffries, or any of the other big fighters who would like any of his game, at the same time offering to stop "Philadelphia Jack" O'Brien, the champion of England, in fifteen rounds.

President Hart of the Chicago half club announces that he will finance a readoption of the agreement entered into by the National League magnates before the present season opened, that no team shall begin its preliminary work before April 1, and that southern trips be done away with.

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A vein of zinc ore was struck at Fort Scott by drifters working on a farm four miles from the city.

A postoffice has been established at Goodwin, O. T., with Mamie E. Branson as postmaster.

Daniel S. Lamont is being sprung for presidential candidate by way of giving opposition to D. B. Hill.

Rev. S. P. Slack pleaded guilty of forgery at Butler, Mo., and was sent to the county jail for six months. Lettorney general is shown on account of sympathetic appeals from both wives.

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O. PALMER, Publisher.
GRAYLING, MICHIGAN.

MONEY FOR BROTHERS

MISSING MEN TO INHERIT VAST FORTUNE.

Father, Who Left Them in 1838, Has Grown Enormously Wealthy in Brazil—Cotton Figure of Christmas Saint Starts a Big Fire.

John Duncan Bruce McDonald, aged 64 years, and Richard Gordon Bruce McDonald, two years younger, have jointly fallen heir to \$36,000,000. The land and the money are waiting for them in Brazil. The two men, who are brothers, cannot be found and the sum of \$5,000 is offered for information leading to their discovery. In the year 1838 their father, Richard Bruce McDonald, bound them over to Dr. Gordon Campbell of Baltimore, left the sum of \$10,000 for their maintenance and departed for parts unknown. He has just died in South America at the ripe old age of 94, having prospered greatly. The last seen of the missing brothers was almost two months ago. They were then leaving Baltimore for a two weeks' tour of northwestern Nebraska and the bad lands of Dakota.

PETTIGREW SERIOUSLY HURT.

Brother of Ex-Senator a Victim of Assault or Accident.

Fred W. Pettigrew, brother of ex-Senator Pettigrew, died in a critical condition at his home in South Sioux Falls, S. D., as the result of a mysterious accident or assault. Mr. Pettigrew left his house the other evening to do chores about the yard. Soon afterward he was found in the road near his home in an unconscious condition. Two hired men who found him say they heard the sound of a team being driven rapidly away a few minutes before they discovered the prostrate form of their employer.

SANTA CLAUS STARTS A FIRE.

Cotton Figure in Store Window Responsible for \$260,000 Blaze.

A big cotton Santa Claus in the window of the Gibbs dry goods store at Wilkes-Barre, Pa., caught fire and before the flames were under control the loss was \$260,000. The places destroyed were the Corn Exchange building, \$40,000; Weitzel's clothing and shoe stores, \$100,000; Globe store, \$80,000; Landfill building, \$25,000; Simon Long's building and clothing store, \$20,000. The insurance covers half the loss.

Three Robbers in Ohio Town.

The establishment of the Archibald Banking Company at Archibald, Ohio, was looted by three robbers, who secured about \$2,600 in gold and currency. Residents of the town who were awakened by the thieves gave sight and one of the offenders, John Homayer, was wounded, being shot in the face. The robbers stole a horse and buggy at the outskirts of the town and fled.

Robbers at Wilmington, Ohio.

Three masked men broke the door of the Baltimore and Ohio station at Wilmington, Ohio, bound the operator, R. D. Wain, raised his pockets of \$9.50 and took \$20.55 from the company's cash drawer. The robbers then visited Langdon's mill across the street from the station, blew open the safe, stole \$50 and escaped.

Finds Father's Body Cut Up.

The mystery of the disappearance last summer of Robert F. Walsh of Brooklyn, at one time an inventor of some prominence, was cleared up when it was found that he died July 21 in Bellevue hospital and that his body was sent to a medical college for dissection. His son identified his clothing and what was left of the body.

Relief for Cherokee Indians.

The Cherokee National Council has passed a relief bill authorizing the distribution of \$285,000 among the Cherokees. This will make a per capita payment of about \$10. The principal chief has approved the bill and it will be sent on to the President of the United States for his approval. The payment will be made through the subject.

Missions in Slot Machines.

Melville Ritchie, secretary of the Municipal Reform League, estimates that there are 8,440 penny-in-the-slot machines in Cincinnati, and that at least \$3,050,000 is placed in them every year. His estimates are based on reports made to him by agents who have been investigating the subject.

Oiler's Terrible Death.

Gesa Kovacs met a terrible death in the R. H. Wolff Bicycling Manufacturing Company in New York. While oiling machinery he was caught in the rapidly moving shafting, picked up to the ceiling, and whirled along on the belting the entire length of the building, which extended from block to block.

Eat Two Little Children.

Two little children have been eaten by cannibals on the Samoan Island of Tuvalu. Two of the mid-masters have been hewed down and killed.

Girls Burn to Death.

In a fire at Bayou des Allemands, La., Miss May Ernest, aged 17, and Flossie Delahretine, aged 2 years, were burned to death.

Offers to Become a Slave.

Tim-Nots, a blind negro in St. Louis, offers to exchange his freedom for sight. He is willing to become the slave of any physician who will restore his vision.

Dies in Snow Near Goal.

After wandering about in a blinding snowstorm until exhausted and benumbed by the cold, Michael Hafner of West Rutland, Vt., fell to the ground and was frozen to death on the Plattsford road within fifty feet of the house where he had intended to spend the evening.

Lawson Loses Millions.

Thomas W. Lawson, the Boston copper king, admits losing millions in the recent slump, but says he will not capitulate or make any compromise with his enemies.

Burglars Make Rich Haul.

At an early hour the other morning the people of Williamson, Ill., were startled by a terrific explosion. It was found that burglars had entered the State Bank and blown open the safe. They secured \$4,000 in cash and several thousand dollars worth of jewelry.

Dies in Trolley Accident.

During a snowstorm at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., a trolley car became unmanageable and ran into the Hudson river. B. Barthol of New York was drowned, and an insane prisoner named Oliver, who was being taken to the Matteawan asylum, escaped from his keepers.

FROM THE FOUR QUARTERS OF THE EARTH

ELope ON ONE HORSE.

Maid and Suitor Ride Sixty-five Miles to Be Married.

Mrs. Belle Bray of Hebron, Neb., has proved as loyal and as daring as the fair Ellen of young Lochinvar when she rode into the camp from ambush. When Kelly and Withersall ran the Indians set up a chorus of yells, shooting Kelly down.

HORROR IN BROOKLYN HOUSE.

Wicked-Minded Girl, Caused Like Beast by Father, is Found.

A young girl, caused like a wild beast by a wooden pen in a dark back room, with only a few square feet in which to turn between the hard, bare walls wherein she is boxed; with food fed to her so she were an animal with a fearful odor about the air she had to breathe, is the horrid girl that has existed for months to remain on board. The steamer was broken, and in the seas, the boats began pounding. As it seemed dangerous to remain on board, the crew took to their lifeboats, and reached dry land at Babbitt Island. There they spent the night. The following morning they were rescued from the island and taken to Wiatton. The men say the Wettmore was breaking up the last time they saw her. The barges were in a dangerous position. All three boats were loaded with lumber at Party Sound for Buffalo.

FALSEHOOD ANNULLS A POLICY.

United States Appellate Court Holds Insurance Agreement Invalid.

The validity of an insurance policy depends on the truthful answer to questions propounded by the company when application for insurance is made, according to an opinion handed down by the United States Court of Appeals at St. Louis in the case of John Q. Meyers, administrator of the estate of Paul B. Swetlick, against the Home Life Insurance Company of New York. The plaintiff was a Kansas farmer, who died in November, 1892, and his heirs sought to recover the stolen goods, which had been sold to farmers in the vicinity of Hoisington, Ind. A description of the men who sold the articles tallied with Charles Painter, the marshal of Willshire, and Charles Tague, a bartender. They were arrested and both pleaded guilty and now are in the county jail awaiting sentence. Painter was elected marshal of Willshire last spring, and according to his own confession he was a professional burglar before he was elected marshal and night watchman of the village.

FORM BIG PITTSBURG COMBINE.

Philadelphiaans Urge Street Railway, Electric and Gas Companies.

Without a dissenting vote the \$115,000 trolley deal went through in Pittsburg. On Jan. 1 the Philadelphia company will assume control of the Consolidated Traction Company, the Monongahela Street Railway Company, the Pittsburgh and Birmingham Traction Company, the Southern Traction Company, the Suburban Traction Company, the Pittsburgh and Charleroi Street Railway Company, the East McKeesport Street Railway Company, the Monongahela Heat, Light and Power Company, and some smaller interests. Every trolley line in Pittsburg, Allegheny and surrounding towns will be taken in.

SALSBURY IS GUILTY.

Recent Negotiations for Necessaries Overton Records of Four Decades.

Dun's index number says: "If a man purchased his supplies for one year at Grand Rapids, Mich., he would have cost \$101,377, the same quantities of the same articles would have aggregated only \$72,45 a few weeks ago there was no clear to intruders. The village marshal was appealed to in vain. Finally Detective George Harrod of Fort Wayne went to work on the case and found a wagon load of the stolen goods, which had been sold to farmers in the vicinity of Hoisington, Ind. A description of the men who sold the articles tallied with Charles Painter, the marshal of Willshire, and Charles Tague, a bartender. They were arrested and both pleaded guilty and now are in the county jail awaiting sentence. Painter was elected marshal of Willshire last spring, and according to his own confession he was a professional burglar before he was elected marshal and night watchman of the village.

FOOD PRICES ARE HIGHEST.

Two street cars came together on the Hawley-Angus line at North Lansing. The accident was caused by a substance mortally who ran beyond a switch where he was to meet a car. A corner prevented Mortoman Fred Pike from seeing the other car until he was close upon it. He attempted to jump, but his foot were caught in the vestibule of the car, which was entirely torn away. Pike's legs below the knees were both crushed and mangled, and may have to be amputated.

OVER 400 HOMESTEADS TAKEN UP.

Land Commissioner Willey says that during the present year over 400 homesteads have been taken up in Michigan and have been issued licenses by the State. Homesteads are taken up by any citizen upon the payment of ten dollars a acre, but the homesteader must remain on the land for five years before securing absolute title to the property. The average homestead is composed of about 100 acres and about 4,000 acres have been taken up this year.

Osteopathy is Made Legal.

By the decision of the Supreme Court in Ohio an indictment charging H. H. Gravett of Darke County with unlawfully practicing osteopathy is annulled. The court holds that the practice of osteopathy is the practice of medicine and that it will be necessary for osteopaths to be examined as the doctors of any other school.

GIRL PREVENTS A FATALITY.

Thirteen-Year-Old Child Stops a Train from Crossing Burning Tracks.

Jessie Earl, a 13-year-old girl of Advance, Ind., perhaps saved the east-bound passenger train on the Chicago and Southeastern Railroad. Jessie was on her way home from school, having a mile to walk along the railroad. When she had walked half the distance she came to a trestle which was on fire. Before she could find any one to give the alarm she heard the whistle of the east-bound passenger train which was coming down the grade at full speed. Dropping her basket, the little one rushed down the track and by frantic waving of her apron attracted the attention of the engineer, who brought the train to a stop. The crew found that the burning trestle would have succumbed if the train would have rushed upon it.

ROB A FARMER AND ESCAPE.

Masked Men Commit Bold Depredation in Nebraska Town.

John Rose, a grain dealer of Rosemont, Neb., was beaten unmercifully and robbed by masked men near his home. The citizens of Rosemont turned out in masses in pursuit of the robbers. They came across one of the men in a school house about four miles northeast of Blue Hill. He fired three shots at the posse when it attempted to approach and succeeded in holding the crowd off with his gun until he could make good his escape.

PLAYED WILLIAM TELL.

Charles Marska, 8 years old, was probably fatally wounded at Bowling Green, Ohio, by a companion, who was emulating the example of William Tell. A tin can was placed on Marska's head as a substitute for an apple. His companion's aim was bad and the bullet lodged in Marska's head.

ROB A FARMER AND ESCAPE.

Keeps Drink from Inn.

Elmer Pecore was placed in the federal jail in Guthrie, Ok., charged with having rifled the mail between the small towns near the border of the Indian territory. The officers suspected Pecore and laid a trap for him by placing a red needle and a pair of headed pins in one of the mail sacks. They apprehended him later, wearing these articles.

RAISES \$674,000 Bales.

The statistician of the Department of Agriculture reports 9,674,000 bales as the probable cotton production of the United States in 1901-02. The area picked to be picked is estimated at 26,802,230 acres, a reduction of 730,216 acres, or 2.6 per cent from the acreage planted.

KILLS SELF BECAUSE OF NAME.

Because her name brought ridicule upon her children Mrs. Martha A. Dunn, wife of a prosperous East Banc, N. Y., farmer, committed suicide by drowning her self in a cistern. Even since her marriage Mrs. Dunn has been very sensitive over the name she bore.

CONVICTED OF TRIPLE MURDER.

At Dover, Me., a verdict of murder in the first degree has been returned against Henry Lamb, a young French Canadian guide and woodsman. His crime was a triple murder, the victims being J. Wesley Allen, a prominent farmer, Roberry is the only motive Mr. Major can suggest for the assault.

FAIRIES SHOTGUN IN HIS FACE.

As C. H. Major was walking along the street in Ann Arbor a man jumped out from behind a woodpile and fired a shot gun at him. The charge passed over his shoulder, but so close was the shot that the shock of the discharge knocked Mr. Major over. The man immediately dropped the gun and took to his heels, and the police have the gun as a clue to work upon in discovering his identity. Roberry is the only motive Mr. Major can suggest for the assault.

WITHIN OUR BORDERS.

David Ellenthal, aged 16, of Bad Axe, has lost for life one of his eyes as the result of a hunting accident.

THE TUG DEER BROKE UP.

An express train over the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad ran into a light engine on an open switch between Glenview and Shermerville, about fifteen miles out from Chicago, and was wrecked. Two persons were injured.

WOMAN WHIPS ALLEGED SLANDERER.

Considerable excitement was created in High street, Oxford, Ohio, when Fanny Redd attacked Walter Beadenbaugh with a buggy whip. She rained on the blows thick and heavy. Beadenbaugh fled. The woman said Beadenbaugh had circulated false stories about her.

SECRETARY GAGE'S ANNUAL REPORT.

Secretary Gage in his annual report favors a central bank, legislation so as to secure a more flexible currency, repeal of the war taxes as the best way to reduce revenues and the upbuilding of the merchant marine by a system of subsidies.

GOLD PROCESS IS WORTHLESS.

The secret of extracting gold in large quantities from worked-over ores left by C. C. Wynn, the chemist, who died in Denver a few days ago, is now declared to be an old, worthless process long ago tested.

LIVERPOOL BANK ROBBER CAUGHT.

Thomas Paterson Gouldie, the defaulting clerk of the Bank of Liverpool, England, was arrested at Bootle, a suburb of Liverpool. He had \$1,500 in his pocket when captured, although he is accused of embezzeling nearly \$1,000,000.

STOWAWAY WILL PROBABLY DIE.

The Supreme Court of Nebraska has reversed its decision of three years ago and deprived the Mayor and City Council of Omaha of the power of appointing police and fire commissioners, vesting it in the Governor.

BANK ROBBER REAPPEAR.

The safe in the Bank of Holy City, which was broken open with nitroglycerine, the outer works of the safe and the office fixtures were wrecked, but the burglars failed to open the inner strong box, where all the funds of the bank were deposited.

APPROPRIATIONS NOT SO LARGE.

Estimates of appropriations required for the government service for 1902, presented to Congress, foot up a total of \$810,827,688, which is \$18,000,000 less than the estimates for 1901.

LIVELY DAY IN ALLIANCE, OHIO.

At Alliance, Ohio, the other day three robbers entered two houses, held up several persons on the streets, stole a horse and buggy and escaped.

FRANK GOULD MARRIES.

Frank Gould and Helen M. Kelly were married at New York on Monday.

STATE OF MICHIGAN.

Occurrences During the Past Week.

BELT AND BRACE.

Boiler Explodes in Brooklyn Electric Light Works—New Lifeboat Crosses Lake Successfully—Street Car Collision—Many Households Taken Up.

About 4 o'clock the other afternoon, shortly after the electric lights had been turned on in Brooklyn, the boiler of the electric light plant of L. W. Greene exploded with terrific force, causing wreck and ruin in its path. The engineer, Will Stutin, was standing in the front door near the dynamo and was thrown bodily into the middle of the street. He was bruised and cut quite badly. One hundred feet to the north stood Mason's Hall, a two-story building with Masonic Lodge room above and public hall below. The force of the explosion was mostly in this direction and the

INCOME AND OUTGO.

WITH INCREASED DEMANDS THE PRICES HAVE INCREASED.

Owing to Added Consumption, Growing Out of Greater Prosperity, Values of Some of the Necessaries of Life Have to Some Extent Advanced.

With what marvelous regularity do tree-trade writers seize the wrong horn of the dilemma, and yet how severely they bob up after the most disastrous fall. There seems to be an utter lack of discernment among these foes of the nation, especially when it comes to distinguish between cause and effect. This peculiarity has manifested itself to a striking degree in numerous editorial comments on "Dun's" index number of Nov. 1st, which showed the cost of living to be at the highest point of the decade. Immediately these pretended friends of the downtrodden wage earner rush forward with the cry that prices have been advanced by the tariff and the trusts, until starvation threatens the people, for with the rise in expenses there has been no equivalent gain in wages.

As a matter of fact, it must be clear to any man of intelligence that it is due to the unprecedentedly high wages and full employment of all labor that prices advance. Commodities would not long show a high level of values if no one purchased. The cost of the necessities of life naturally tends to advance just in proportion to the ability of the people to consume.

Boots and shoes now sell at about 90 per cent of the price in 1888, finished products of iron and steel at 73 per cent of the prices prevailing in 1887, woolen goods 59 per cent of the prices of 1880, and cotton goods 62 per cent of the level 41 years ago. In other words, while the active demand sustains the general level of quotations at a high point, the very products of industries that have been developed by the iniquitous tariff are obtained at striking concessions. The late William McKinley promised that a protected industry would not only provide work at good wages for an army of men, but that in a few years the prices of the articles produced would be put below the level prevailing before the enactment of such helpful legislation. Records prove that these predictions have been most wonderfully fulfilled, and with true American energy not only the home market, but foreign markets are now supplied. In some cases the development has been slower than in others, and in the weaker industries it would be easy to precipitate disaster by adverse legislation this winter. But unfortunately the foreign sympathizers in this country are not taking a prominent part in the government, except from the editorial sanctum.

One point in the discussion of wages and prices is of considerable sociological and economic importance, yet it is generally ignored in discussions. Among a large number of American men there is a certain feeling that office work is more dignified than manual labor and socially superior. This is most noticeable in the families of artisans where the children have received a common school education. Their mothers advocate the boys accepting positions in banks, mercantile houses, etc., where the opportunity for advancement is slow owing to the enormous force employed. Bookkeepers and men in similar positions work all their lives at the same desk, never earning more than \$15 or \$20 a week, whereas in the lines of productive labor they might easily secure \$4 or \$5 a day, besides the healthful advantages of physical activity. Yet this matter of social position puts up an obstacle which is becoming more serious every day, tending to overcrowd the cities even when all productive industries are handicapped by lack of men. It is no more difficult to learn bookkeeping and other office duties, and the difference in return should outweigh any mistaken notion of social equality.—American Economist.

Why He Can't Get It.

Job Printers, and Sign Painters Are Great Offenders.

Spelling has been defined as an act of memory, and many great authors who could remember all the leading events of the Peloponnesian war could not be certain whether it was "principal" or "principal". Outside of a copywriter or proof reader, who are supposed to be infallible, the next best speller ought to be a sign painter, whose work is set in high places. As a matter of fact, he isn't, and neither is a job printer. Of course, this excepts the high class men, but the second and all the lower classes never consult a dictionary and depend upon their memory with disastrous results.

"There" and "there" are transposed, the plural and the possessive case are confounded, and occasionally we see the s or n upside down. As to faults of phrasing they are exceedingly common. "Handsome Ladies Suits" and "Superb Boys' Pants" doesn't mean that at all, and who has not smiled at "One Dollar Women's Corsets" and "Cheap Girls' Vests".

Even the big tradesmen offend. In a certain confectionery store, which shall be nameless, as the novelists say, there is a collection of candy boxes, and the sign reads: "These boxes are exact facsimiles of the eight inch pretzels used by our navy and they are about one-third actual size."

Further along the same street is a window display of women's underwear, and the sign reads: "Everything in this window for 25 cents!" How surprised the proprietor would be if some grammar master would offer him a quarter of a dollar for the lot!

But what shall be said of the sign that reads: "National Shoe Repairing Co.—Look at our prices! Only 15 minutes out wait!" To substitute "ot" for "to" looks as if the painter stood on his head, but there it is a severe tribute to the ignorance of the painter and proprietor alike.

New Chemical Substance.

A German professor, Dr. Tielem, of Berlin, has succeeded, after years of experiment, in producing a chemical substance which he called Jauon, which is a perfect substitute for extract of violet flowers. Its cost, however, is \$100 per pound.

Most Expensive Drug.

A London specialist says the most expensive drug is called physostigmine, an ounce of which would cost nearly \$1,000,000. It is prepared from the Calabar bean, and is used in diseases of the eye.

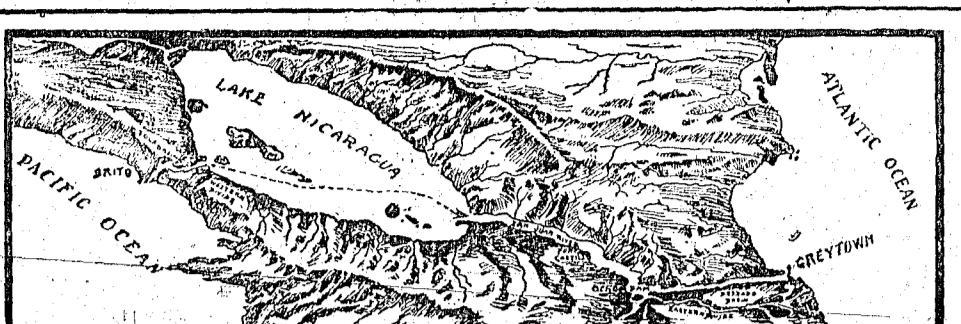
To be of one's rank or place is to show that one is below it.—Stanislaus.

making at best is disturbing to business. Margins of profit are involved in scores of industrial interests. Tariff changes often settle the question whether a factory shall keep on or close. A tariff contest in Congress induces, for the time being, inaction in business.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Are They Criminally?

Let us reason in this sugar tariff business. Was it not about the time it was proposed to put a protective tariff on the plate that our Democratic tariff reformers were filling the air with protest? They alleged the thing itself was patent on the face, it could never be done. The thing was too vast and we never could get the skilled help so necessary. But the Republican party insisted and to day there is a vast industry known as the tin plate industry, all established within ten years. Yet to day coming from Republican sources are severe attacks upon the beet sugar industry, an industry established by the very same tariff that established so successfully the tin plate industry. It is asserted this sugar business is so vast it can never be done, and more of that sort of argument borrowed from our Democratic tariff reformers of Congressmen are almost a unit in favoring the pushing of the great Isthmian project.

ROUTE OF THE NICARAGUA CANAL RECOMMENDED BY THE COMMISSION.



THE route of the Nicaraguan canal, which has been officially recommended by the Isthmian canal commission, is some what less than 200 miles long from one extremity to the other, the eastern end opening into the Atlantic and the western into the Pacific ocean. Almost the entire distance will be clear sailing. The eastern, or Atlantic, terminus of the canal is at Greytown. Beginning at this point, the canal will follow in a general way the line of the San Juan river, up to the point at which it is confluent with the San Carlos river. In this part of the course several locks will be built. Near the mouth of the San Carlos a great dam, called the Ochoa dam, is to be built. Throughout the upper course of the river and across the surface of the fine, deep Lake Nicaragua, all vessels will have clear, easy sailing over level water. Thence a short, deep drop, which is to be artificially made, will finish the water way to the Pacific ocean. At Greytown, the western terminus, will be constructed a large, deep harbor, sufficient to accommodate all necessary commerce. Congressmen are almost a unit in favoring the pushing of the great Isthmian project.

GREAT LIVE STOCK SHOW.

A Big International Exhibit Held in Chicago.

The fifth annual convention of the National Live Stock Association, held in Chicago, was attended by nearly 2,000 delegates, representing every State and territory in the Union, stock yards companies and other interests allied with the national association. These men who assembled in Chicago were the delegates of the 8,000,000 live stock raisers of the United States. They represent the owners of nearly 50,000,000 cattle and as many sheep, and a total capital investment of \$4,000,000,000.

Most of the delegates to this annual convention of the National Live Stock Association come from the great cattle and sheep ranges of the far West.

Wheat got over 80 cents in Chicago, the highest price of the year. Corn is near 70. Only twice in twenty years has it been as high. Oats for May delivery sold at 40¢ cents the point from which their price descended back in 1884. Pork has gone as high as Sir Thomas Lipton put it in his corner of a year ago. Lard was selling for half as much, almost 10 cents a pound for May delivery. The whole provision list was at the top prices of the year.

Heat bulls gave the bulls a great turning up on the Chicago Board of Trade last week; in fact, bullish sentiment seemed to predominate in all the exchanges throughout the country, and high prices were marked up on nearly all commodities.

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This buying of grain has not been confined to the Chicago market, according to a dispatch from the Windy City. All over the West clevator men, stockkeepers and farmers have been busy buying for days. The provision market holds up strong, and all kinds of live stock are bringing good prices.

The men of the West have been working for six months for a bull produce market. They had the rich professionals against them for months, the Chicago correspondents say, but they kept up their crusade for higher corn and oats and pork and wheat until the present price have been reached.

CLEAR'S THE WAY FOR CANAL Nicaragua Cancels Concessions and Abrogates Old Treaty.

Nicaragua has cleared the way for the United States to dig the isthmian canal by revoking, forfeiting or canceling all concessions to all persons or governments that could in any way clash with the interests of the United States. In decreeing that he would abrogate the "Treaty of 1890 should not be forgotten during one generation.—Indianapolis Journal.

The Deader the Better.

The free-trader is not dead, but his theories ought to be killed beyond the possibility of resurrection. The livelier they are the greater the stagnation of business in this country. The deader the deader are the greater the prosperity. New Haven Leader.

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THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

LESSON FOR DECEMBER 12.

Exodus 12:3-14. Memory verses, 12:14.

Golden Text.—Christ our passover is sacrificed for us.—Cor. 5:7.

How few among the Hebrews understood their nation when the nine tribes had failed to release them from their oppressor. Moses and Aaron alone, or with a few of the elders, knew that this was the turning point in the history of the people. When Moses left the presence of Pharaoh for the last time, "in hot anger," after the prophecy of the calamity that should overwhelm the Egyptians, he knew that the hour of departure was near. But the people needed to be warned, to be prepared, to be taught by a symbol which they would remember always, how near the Lord had come to them in that day of their extremity. In the night of horror when death was abroad, they were to be sure, and it was necessary that they should be taught in some vivid way the divine intervention to which they were offered deliverance. Therefore this ceremony of the Pesach, or Pascha, or passing over, which has been the chief national festival of the Hebrews from that time to this.

The significance of the passover to the Hebrews at that time depended of course upon what they knew, what their spiritual horizon was. The spiritual significance of it for later times broadened as knowledge of the purposes of God broadened, and as the prophets and priests tried to interpret to the nation the meaning of sacrifices and fasts; and when the promise of Messiah became prominent, though there were few indeed who received it—deepened immeasurably. So that for the Christian the passover, viewed in the light of the New Testament, God's supreme object lesson of salvation.

The Threshold Covenant.

But on that night before the flight from Egypt, the Hebrews would understand from the commanded ceremony something like this: A covenant was to be renewed with Jehovah, the God of their fathers, in this hour of extremity. Jehovah, the God of their fathers, in this hour of extremity, gave them a shell, which he had made of mud, and a piece of wood, and a stone, and a lamb, and a dove, and a raven, and a cock, and a hen, and a cock and a hen in this section are idle, as the cock cannot be moved from Eastern furnaces to keep the West supplied. Operations by the founders are also materially restricted, some having suspended operations entirely.

The big rush for holiday goods with

jobbing houses is over, but reordering

orders, not only for fancy articles but

for staples, are coming in liberal volume.

The stock-taking period is at hand

and all houses are busy. Mild weather

is always interfered with sales of

heavy clothing, shoes, and rubbers, but

there is a fair business. Wholesale gro

cers say that the big rush of business

for this year is over, and they are only

looking forward to a moderate run of

small orders. The sugar trust has ad

vanced prices on refined sugars 11¢ at

Missouri river points.

A broadening in speculative

Chicago. Live trading with a very

bully sentiment and active

and continuous buying of wheat by the public assisted by local professionals car

ried the price up 2¢ last week and the

close was within 3¢ of the top at a net

gain of 1¢. It was largely sentimental

market with the Southwest and Wall

street leading the buying. May sold to

73¢ and closed at 73¢, a gain of 1¢.

December touched 73¢, the highest

point since the August bulge, and was

73¢ to 73¢ at the close. The public is

buying wheat because corn and oats are

high and they have become impressed

with the belief that wheat is cheap at

around 75¢ and consumption will be large

enough to eat up the supplies and make

stocks very low before the advent of a

new crop.

No change has come to the corn situation

from a supply and demand point

within a week. Speculative trade has

been large, although it shows a falling</p

The Avalanche.

G. PALMER, EDITOR & PROPRIETOR

THURSDAY, DEC. 12, 1901.

Entered in the Post Office at Grayling Mich., as second-class matter.

POLITICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

The Washington correspondent of the Inter Ocean says that Congressman Burleson, of Texas, who aspired to be chosen as leader of the minority in the House, thinks he knows just what is the matter with the Democratic party. He boldly says that "there is no unity of mind or purpose on the part of the men who call themselves Democrats. The party stands for one thing in Mexico, another in Texas, and still another in the middle West. In fact there is no democratic party. I am heartily sick and tired of entering a caucus with men professing to be Democrats who represent populistic, socialistic and semi-republican ideas. If the democratic party should be called into power to-morrow there would be grave doubts throughout the country whether the populistic ideas of Kansas and Nebraska, the socialistic ideas of Ohio and Illinois, or the semi-republican ideas of New York and Louisiana would control the particular representative of the party who might be in authority."

A special to the Inter Ocean, from London, England, says President Roosevelt, writing on "Political Integrity" in the new Liberal Review, takes the whole a hopeful view, saying: "We have lived 1000 years in the Christian era, and as yet we have to make progress step by step, with infinite pains and infinite labor. In spite of halting and shortcomings we have been striving onward and upward. And as we have made progress in the past so shall we progress in the future. You will not find any royal road in patent legislation or in curious schemes by which every body gets virtues and happy. Not a tit of it. We are going ahead; I trust a little faster than in the past, but only a little faster. We hope to keep going forward, but by steps, not by bounds. We must keep our eyes on the stars, but we must also remember that our feet are on the ground. When you get a man who tries to make you think anything else, he is either visionary or a demagogue, and in either event he is an unsafe leader."

The supervisors of Shiawassee county have declared for the separation of state and county in taxation. They adopted the following resolution:

"We place ourselves on record in favor of the early separation of the state and counties in all taxation measures, and call upon our State Legislature to enact at as early a date as possible, such statutes or legislation to bring this about, believing that such separation will simplify the work of assessment and collection of taxes, eliminate all confusion in the keeping of accounts between state and county officers, and greatly reduce the expense of government to the people, and call on all Boards of Supervisors throughout the state to place themselves on record in a similar manner." The state government ought to be supported entirely by the taxation of the franchises of large corporations, such as railroads, express companies, telegraph, telephone, insurance and other corporations of like character, leaving real and personal property to be taxed for county, city and town purposes only.—Jackson Patriot.

Notwithstanding a widely current rumor that the Rev. Mr. Hicks was dead, he never was in better health, and never did a harder and more successful year's work than that just closing. He has just completed his large and splendid Almanac for 1902, and, with his staff of able helpers, has brought his Journal, Word and Works, justly forward into International reputation. For a quarter of a century Mr. Hicks has grown in reputation and usefulness as the people's astronomer, and forecaster of storms and the character of coming seasons. Never were his weather forecasts sought after so much, his timely warning of a serious drought this year having saved the people from loss and suffering. Millions of bushels of wheat were harvested through his advice to plant crops that would mature early. The American people will certainly stand by Prof. Hicks, when it costs them so little and the benefits are so great. His time Almanac of 200 pages is only 25 cents, and his splendid family Journal is only One Dollar a Year, including the Almanac. Send to Word and Works Publishing Company, 2201 Locust St., St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED—Salesmen to sell a choice line of nursery stock. Steady work and extra inducements to the right person. All stock guaranteed. Write now for terms, and secure a good situation for the fall and winter. Address The Hawks Nursery Company, Milwaukee, Wis. Oct 14th.

Additional Local Matter.

F. F. Hoest has just purchased a fine Polled Short Horn calf to put at the head of his herd, from N. Michelson's stock. He is bound to have the best.

A new industry is started at Saginaw, in the manufacture of brick from sand and lime by a new process. These brick are said to be much superior to the ordinary brick, and stronger as well as cheaper. The projectors claim that it will not be long before framed houses will be a rarity.

The recent readjustment of the second-class mail rates have barred from the second class privilege the delight of many small boys, the dime novel and other series of exciting fiction of the short paragraph order. The postal authorities decided that they were in no sense periodicals under the intent of the law which was framed for the benefit of newspapers and legitimate magazines. The authorities would receive the heartfelt thanks of many parents if it were possible for them to stop the circulation entirely of this class of pernicious juvenile literature.

In Memoriam.

At Anderson, Indiana, Wednesday December 4th, of Typhoid Fever, Winfield L. Eickhoff, aged 23 yrs, and 11 months.

Winfield Louis Eickhoff was born in Grove, Allegany County, N. Y., Dec. 4th, 1877. He came with his parents to Michigan, who soon after settled in Grayling, in 1892. He united with the Protestant Methodist Church when twelve years of age, and with the M. E. Church, by letter, in 1892, of which he remained a loyal faithful member. Whenever he was he identified himself with the church interest, being prominent in all church work. He loved the Sunday School, the prayer meeting, class meeting, Epworth League and the Young Men's Christian Association, and was highly esteemed on account of his pure life, his manly Christian character, and his activity in all their helpful work. He was a member of the graduating class of the Grayling High School of 1897. He also graduated from the Bissell Business College of Flint, Michigan, last June. Soon after he accepted a position as instructor in the Bissell Business School in Anderson, Indiana. He had found his chosen work and was putting his whole heart in it, and was hopeful and ambitious for the future, and was growing in the esteem of all connected with the University, when death found him, and The Lord Jesus took him to his eternal home. The saddest feature was that his father, mother, sister and brother, and the Christian young lady to whom God had united him in unity of heart, could not be present to comfort him in this final struggle.

He leaves to mourn his departure, his father and mother, Charles and Faunie E. Eickhoff; grandmother, Mrs. Elizabeth N. Dereich; sister, Mrs. Henrietta E. Taylor, wife of Rev. S. G. Taylor, of Vernon, Mich., a brother, Arlington J. Eickhoff, instructor in the state school for the Deaf and Dumb, at Flint, Mich.; Mrs. Catharine M. Schleunk, of Buffalo, N. Y., and Miss Grace Eddy, of Flint, Mich., all of whom were present at the funeral, which was held at the M. E. church, in Grayling, December 8th, and Rev. Howard G. Goldie, the pastor, preached the sermon.

We clip the following notice of the death of Prof. Winfield Eickhoff, from the Daily Herald, Anderson, Indiana:

"Prof. Winfield Eickhoff, teacher at the Bissell Business University, died yesterday afternoon at 1 o'clock of typhoid fever, at the European Hotel on Main street. He came to Anderson from Grayling, Michigan, three months ago. He was taken sick with typhoid fever two weeks ago, but every hope was given for his recovery. The Y. M. C. A., of which he was a member, has the funeral in charge. The remains will lie in state at the parlors of the hotel until this evening when they will be taken to the Y. M. C. A., where services will be held to-night. His parents who reside in Grayling, have been notified, and the remains will be taken to that city, to-morrow. Prof. Eickhoff was a brilliant scholar and had many friends in this city. He was held in high esteem by the authorities of the Bissell Business College."

South Branch Items.

Mr. and Mrs. Biggs, of Detroit, are visiting her brother, Mr. J. Corwin. The dance at Mr. Cady's, Friday, was enjoyed by all. He intends moving near Kalamazoo.

Mrs. Mattie Finch, returned from Lawton, last Thursday, after a six weeks visit with friends.

Mrs. Nina Richardson visited in Roscommon, last Saturday.

F. P. Richardson has so far recovered that he went to Grayling, Saturday.

Mrs. J. Finch, her son Boyd, and Mrs. Etta Nowlan, spent Sunday at C. I. Richardson's.

Your Income!

It isn't what you receive, but what you spend, that makes you prosperous or otherwise. Saving fifty cents on this, twenty-five cents on that, and ten cents on something else, by trading at our store, in a little while spells prosperity. Even on smaller charges the saving of a nickel or penny here and there amounts to a great deal in the aggregate, yet our goods are just the same as if the extra charge was added to the price. Just a sample of how the above advise may be carried out:

A 50 cents Saving.

A pair of Blankets at \$2.00; we sell them at \$1.50.
A pair of \$2.00 Pants; we sell them at \$1.50.
A pair of Ladies' fine Shoes, at \$2.00; we sell at \$1.50.

A thirty cents Saving.

A suit of Men's heavy Fleece Underwear at \$1.00, we sell at 70c.
A twenty-five cents Saving.

10 yards of Outing Flannel at \$1.00; we sell at 75c.

A Dime Saving.

Five yards of Cotton, at ten cents, cost 50c; we sell at 40c.

A Nickel Saving.

Five yards of best Apron Gingham at 8c, cost 40c; we sell at 35c.

A Penny Saving.

On every yard of Cotton, almost every yard of Prints, and every yard of Outing Flannel.
One Penny and over saved on every yard of Ribbon, Lace and Embroidery you buy.

The above are simply a few items, and we have dozens of others to show you any time you come in. We are always glad to see you, whether you are ready to buy or not.

Yours for Bargains

H. JOSEPH,

Originator of Low Prices,
(Opposite Bank.)

Grayling, Michigan.

ARE YOU DEAF? **ANY HEAD NOISES?**
ALL CASES OF DEAFNESS OR HARD HEARING ARE NOW CURABLE by our new invention. Only those born deaf are incurable. **HEAD NOISES CEASE IMMEDIATELY.**

F. A. WERMAN, OF BALTIMORE, SAYS:

Gentlemen—Being entirely cured of deafness, thanks to your treatment, I will now give you a full account of my case. About five years ago my right ear began to stagger, and this kept on getting worse, until I lost my hearing in this ear entirely.

I suffered from a severe catarrh, for three months, without any success, consulted a number of physicians, among others, the most eminent ear specialist of this city, who told me that only an operation could help me, and even that only temporarily, that the head noises would then cease, but the hearing in the affected ear would be lost forever.

After a week of consultation with Dr. W. H. Parker, of New York, and ordered your treatment. After I had used it only a few days according to your directions, the noise ceased, and to-day, after five weeks, my hearing in the diseased ear has been entirely restored.

F. A. WERMAN, 710 S. Broadway, Baltimore, Md.

Our treatment does not interfere with your usual occupation.

Examination and advice free. **YOU CAN CURE YOURSELF AT HOME** cost.

INTERNATIONAL AURAL CLINIC, 596 LA SALLE AVE., CHICAGO, ILL.

Mrs. Wm. Hickey is visiting friends in Jackson.

Chas. I. Richardson is drawing hay to Grayling.

MORE HEAT, LESS FUEL.

Burton's Fuel Economizer is being universally adopted to prevent the waste of heat up the chimney and force it to radiate into the room. It increases the heat in the room where the stove is located, and heats one or two additional rooms without additional stoves, labor or expense. It soon saves its cost, \$4.50 or \$5.00 by the reduced amount of fuel used. It is usually substituted for the second length of pipe above the stove, or for any other joint in the pipe. It allows the use of any kind of fuel, including soft coal. It has nickelized trunnions. It has no close competitor. Sold by Albert Kraus, dealer in hardware, and Salling, Hanson & Co., general store, Grayling.

Brain-Food Nonsense.

Another ridiculous food fad has been branded by the most competent authorities. They have dispelled the silly notion that one kind of food is needed for brain, another for bones and still another for muscles. A correct diet will not only nourish a particular part of the body, but will sustain every other part. Yet, however good your food may be, its nutrition is destroyed by indigestion or dyspepsia. You must prepare for their appearance, or prevent their coming by taking regular doses of Green's August Flower, the favorite medicine of the health millions. A few doses aid digestion, stimulates the liver to healthy action, purifies the blood and makes you feel buoyant and vigorous. You can get Dr. Green's reliable remedies at Fourner's Drug Store. Get Green's Special Almanac.

Special Notice to our Readers.

This paper is on file at the office of the Chicago Inter-Ocean, 106-108-110 Monroe Street, Chicago, where our readers will be courteously greeted who may care to call upon The Inter Ocean for a tour of inspection and sight-seeing through its magnificent building, in which can be found every mechanical and scientific improvement of the age in connection with the needs of a great newspaper. It is a rare treat to anyone interested in the subject, and should be taken advantage of.

Great Luck of an Editor.

"For two years all efforts to cure Eczema in the palms of my hands failed," writes Editor H. N. Lester, of Syracuse, N.Y., "then I was wholly cured by Bucklin's Arnica Salve." It's the world's best cure for Eruptions. Sores and all skin diseases. Only 25 cents, at L. Fournier's.

Women and Jewels.

Jewels, candy, flowers, man—that is the order of a woman's preferences. Jewels form a magnet of mighty power to the average woman. Even that greatest of all jewels, health, is often ruined in the strenuous efforts to make or save the money to purchase them. If a woman will let her health to get a coveted gem, then let her fortify herself against the insidious consequences of coughs, colds and bronchial affections by the regular use of Dr. Bosches German Syrup. It will promptly arrest consumption in its early stages and heal the affected lungs and bronchial tubes and drive the dreaded disease from the system. It is not a cure all, but it is a certain cure for coughs, colds and all bronchial troubles. You can get Dr. Green's reliable remedies at Fourner's Drug Store. Get one of Green's Special Almanacs.

South Branch Items.

Mr. and Mrs. Biggs, of Detroit, are visiting her brother, Mr. J. Corwin. The dance at Mr. Cady's, Friday, was enjoyed by all. He intends moving near Kalamazoo.

Mrs. Mattie Finch, returned from Lawton, last Thursday, after a six weeks visit with friends.

Mrs. Nina Richardson visited in Roscommon, last Saturday.

F. P. Richardson has so far recovered that he went to Grayling, Saturday.

Mrs. J. Finch, her son Boyd, and Mrs. Etta Nowlan, spent Sunday at C. I. Richardson's.

GO TO
SALLING, HANSON & CO.

The leading Dealers in

Dry Goods,

AND

Furnishing Goods

Shoes,

FANCY & STAPLE GROCERIES,

Hardware,

Tinware, Glassware,

Crockery,

Hay, Grain, Feed

AND

Building Material.

Black
Smithing
AND
Wood Work!

The undersigned has largely added to his shop and is now better than ever prepared to do general repairing in iron or wood.

HORSE SHOEING
will be given special attention and done scientifically.

Reapers and Mowers.

I have obtained the agency for the BUCKEYELINE of Reapers and Mowers, which are conceded to be the lightest running and most durable machines on the market. Call and examine the late improvements before contracting for machines.

Prices right for work or stock.

marily DAVID FLAGG.

WADDELL

The Avalanche.

THURSDAY, DEC. 12, 1901.

LOCAL ITEMS.

TAKE NOTICE.

The date following your address on this paper shows to what time your subscription is paid. Our terms are one dollar per year in ADVANCE. If your time is up please renew promptly. A X following your name means we want our money.

Ladies Cloaks and Jackets at Kramer Bros.

You will save money by trading at H. Josephs'.

House to Rent. Enquire at Fournier's Drug Store.

Cigars, 12 in a box, for 50c, at Sorenson's Tobacco Store.

Special bargains in the Shoe Department, of Kramer Bros.

A desirable line of Holiday Gifts at Jenson's next to our opera house.

Mrs. Carrie Charron was the lucky one in the raffle for the quilt offered by Mrs. Goupil, last week.

For up to date made to order clothes, call at Blumenthal & Baumgart's.

Jonas Metcalf sold his farm in Beaver Creek to his brother George, and moved to Grayling.

A new line of Ladies' Gant's and Children's Feats at Joseph's. Come and see them.

WANTED—A new milk cow, for which I am willing to pay a good price. Julius Nelson, Grayling.

If you want the best Sewing Machine buy the Singer. Sold on easy payments by A. Kraus.

BORN—Tuesday, Dec. 3rd., to Mr. and Mrs. James Muhall, a daughter.

Everyone will be benefited by calling at H. Josephs', and look his goods and prices over.

If you are in want of a Cook or a Heating Stove, call on A. Kraus. He keeps the best.

Mrs. H. Trumley desires that all ladies who have articles for the Fair, to leave same at her home, Wednesday afternoon.

For SALE—One horse, wagon, harness and plow, cheap for cash, or will give time on part. Enquire of J. A. Metcalf, Pere Cheney P. O.

Fournier's Drug Store is Santa Claus's headquarters, and the most complete line of Holiday Gifts will be found there, at popular prices.

Everybody enjoyed a laugh at the Opera house, last evening, listening to Ralph Biogham. A success.

If you wish to consult Leahy, the optician, when he comes Dec. 12th, and 13th, you must call at his office, as he does not solicit.

Frank Crevo, of Worth, came up yesterday, his first visit here for six years. He meets old friends with his old smile.

If you want to save money on your Fall and Winter Dry Goods, Clothing, or Shoes, etc., etc., call on H. Josephs.

Buy your Christmas presents at Fournier's Drug Store, where you will find a complete assortment to select from.

For SALE—Corn in the ear, slightly unripe, at 25c per bu. Fine for milk and fattening. First come, first served. C. Bristol, Jack Pine.

Susan.—The pimples, sores and blackheads are danger signals. Take Rocky Mountain Tea, you'll give a farewell reception to your troubles. 35c. Ask your druggist.

John C. Failling has bought a nice flock of sheep from George Hartman, and we predict, though they are fine now, they will lose nothing, in his hands.

J. Leahy, the expert optician, will be here again, Thursday, December 12th. Will remain two days. Office with Dr. Insley. If you need glasses don't fail to see him.

Miss Cobb, a public school teacher of Grayling, was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. L. J. Lampke, Thanksgiving, and the guest of Mr. and Mrs. T. E. Lewis, Saturday and Sunday. —Lewiston Journal.

Used by the ladies of fashion all over the world. It's without doubt the greatest beautifier ever offered the American women. 25c. Made only by Madison Medicine Co. Ask your druggist.

The conviction of City Attorney Salisbury, of Grand Rapids, will be greeted with applause by the honest people of the State, who are satisfied that it is time to call a halt on racialism in public places. Let no guilty man escape.

Alton—Broth—of—Tekonsha—has brought up his team, with corn and hay, and his household effects, and taken possession of his home on sec. 6, T. 23, N. R. 3 W. He is in the district prescribed by the Detroit Journal as worthless.

Christmas again!

And we are better prepared than ever to meet the demands. Our new X-mas goods have arrived, and you can see at our store a more extensive and FINE VARIETY than ever before.

S. H. & CO.

Mrs. W. S. Chalker was a welcome visitor in town, the latter part of the week.

Mr. and Mrs. Perry Ostrander are attending the meeting of the State Grange at Lansing, this week.

Miss Jessie Owen is teaching school again in the Wilcox district. She had just one Sunday for vacation.

There is little use for our readers sending away for Christmas goods. Our advertisers are showing elegant stocks, and making right prices. Buy at home.

Sol Smith, Russel and Peacemaker cigars are the best Nickel cigars at Jenson's next to our opera house.

Mrs. Carrie Charron was the lucky one in the raffle for the quilt offered by Mrs. Goupil, last week.

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Booms for Johannesburg.

EDITOR "AVALANCHE,"

Grayling, Mich.

DEAR SIR:

We take pleasure in informing you that a company was organized at Johannesburg, called the Johannesburg Manufacturing Company, with a capital stock of \$275,000.00, all paid in, for the purpose of putting up a Veneer Mill, and manufacturing all kinds of veneers out of hardwood, such as Beech, Birch, Elm, Maple and Basswood. In connection with the veneer mill, there will undoubtedly be a basket factory, and perhaps some other items manufactured out of wood will be the order of the day.

The organizers of this company are R. Hanson, E. N. Salling, N. Michelson, James Rowan and Frank L. Michelson, who are also elected directors of the company. The executive officers of the company are Frank L. Michelson, general superintendent and general manager of the business, and James Rowan will superintend the manufacturing part of the business. This company has bought all the lands that Salling, Hanson & Co. owned in Town 30, N. 1 W., and T. 30, N. 2 W. Salling, Hanson & Co. will practically retain all their interest in this tract of timber which they originally had, except that in organizing the new company the name of the firm has been changed. Work will be commenced at once to construct the mill, and in the Spring a store and the necessary buildings in connection with a plant of this kind will be put up. It will mean a boom for Johannesburg and insides of a year there ought to be considerable of a town there.

Yours truly,

SALLING, HANSON & CO.

We are glad to note the above, indicative as it is, of the success of our fellow citizens, which we trust will follow them in their new enterprise. We might have hoped that this business could have been added to Grayling, but presume the added cost of transportation precluded bringing it here. Frank L. Michelson will be missed from this community, where he has grown from boy to manhood, developing a business ability which is acknowledged of the best. Again we say, success to the new enterprise and its manager.

A woman's Awful Peril.

"There is only one chance to save your life and that is through an operation," were the startling words heard by Mrs. I. B. Hunt, of Lime Ridge, Wis., from her doctor after he had vainly tried to cure her of a frightful case of stomach trouble and yellow jaundice. Gall stones had formed and she constantly grew worse. Then she began to use Electric Bitters which wholly cured her. It's a wonderful Remedy. Liver and Kidney remedy. Cures Dyspepsia, Loss of Appetite, etc. Try it. Only 50c. Guaranteed. For sale by L. Fournier.

The Social and Supper given by the members of the High School, last Friday evening, was an unqualified success in point of numbers and enjoyment, only the provisions ran short. Forty dollars was cleared and will make a nice start for their piano fund.

If you want to make a NICE PRESENT see what we have before you decide.

The alarm of fire, ever most appalling, but doubly so at midnight, started our people last Saturday at 1 o'clock, a. m. The engine room at the salt well was consumed, but fortunately the flames were controlled without further damage.

F. P. Richardson, of South Branch, was in town last Saturday, carrying his left arm in a cradle, as though he thought highly of it. We are glad to know that he is doing nicely after his terrible accident, but his grit will pull him through a worse hole than this.

The Michigan passenger association has agreed that after Jan. 1, 1902 no more round trip tickets will be sold. This action is due to the fact that under the new Michigan state law the Lake Shore, Michigan Central and Wabash are compelled to reduce the fare to two cents.

On the evening of Dec. 5th, while Andrew Duyre was quietly sleeping, his home was invaded by a host of friends to celebrate his birthday. Music and congratulations preceded a fine repast at midnight, and the delivery of some elegant presents as souvenirs of the day. Mrs. Duyre and Miss Kittle Gregory were highly pleased with the surprise.

Our Dry Goods and Grocery Departments are up to date in every respect. Come in and see what we have.

S. H. & CO.

The Herald-Times of West Branch, which was nearly cleaned out by fire last January, has been resurrected, and with new office, presses, and material, comes to us in its old form, cleaner and better than ever. We congratulate the Times and hope it may live long and prosper, and the citizens of Ogemaw county should appreciate it and extend the patronage it so well deserves.

The St. Bd of Agriculture at a meeting last week decided to set apart 2,920 acres of land in Oscoda county for the use of a forestry reserve. The land is the property of the agricultural college.

We suppose the Detroit JOURNAL will now want the Forestry Commission to turn Oscoda county over to the State for a game preserve, adding it to Roscommon, Ogemaw and Crawford.

Only round the new Board and make the next Institute a hummer.

Santa Claus'

Headquarters.

We take pleasure in stating that our new line of Holiday Goods this season is the best we ever selected, and is composed of the following:

Photo and Autograph Albums, Toilet and Manicure Sets, Glove and Handkerchief Boxes, Photograph Frames and Holders, Traveling Dressing Cases, Work and Necktie Boxes, Smoking Sets, Trinket and Jewel Boxes, Mirrors, Vases, Scrap and Gift Books, Christmas Cards, Dolls, Toys, Games, &c. Give us a call.

Fournier's Drug Store.

Merry Christmas,

AND

A Happy New Year to all!

IMPERIAL ART STUDIO,

Grayling, Michigan.

Card of Thanks.

To the many kind friends, either as individuals or as societies, who, from the hour of our sudden bereavement, have been unfailing in their sympathy and in the kind thoughtfulness that has provided for every unspoken need, and for the beautiful floral offerings to the memory of our loved one, we extend our heartfelt thanks and prayers for God's blessing on you all, with the assurance that your kindness can never be forgotten.

Mrs. & Mrs. C. EICKHOFF AND RELATIVES.

Saw Death Near.

"It often made my heart ache," writes L. C. Overstreet, of Elgin, Tenn., "to hear my wife cough until it seemed her weak and sore lungs would collapse. Good doctors said she was far gone with Consumption; that no medicine or earthly help could save her, but a friend recommended Dr. King's New Discovery, and persistent use of this excellent medicine saved her life." It's a absolutely guaranteed. For Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Asthma and all Throat and Lung diseases. 50c and \$1.00 at L. Fournier's. Trial bottle free.

Card of Thanks.

We desire to extend our heartfelt thanks to our many friends, and especially to our immediate neighbors, for their kindness and assistance during the illness and death of our loved one. Mr. & Mrs. T. MULVEY.

Mrs. MINNIE MOUSE.

Mrs. LETTIE TAYLOR.

Says He Was Tortured.

"I suffered such pain from Corns I could hardly walk," writes H. Robinson, Hillborough, Ill., "but buckwheat Arnica Salve completely cured them." Acts like magic on sprains, bruises, cuts, sores, scalds, burns, boils, ulcers. Perfect healer of skin diseases and Piles. Cure guaranteed by L. Fournier. 25c.

The world do move. Our ex-representative, Gustin, who was one of the most active members in '97, in support of the tax homestead law, as then amended, now comes into court and attacks the law as unconstitutional in points which would destroy the efficacy of the entire act. A homesteader had lived upon his land for 5 years, made final proof, has his deed, which Mr. Gustin now asks to be set aside in favor of the original owners. If this can be accomplished where there is no protection to the entryman?

Food Charged To Poison.

Purifying food in the intestines produces effects like those of arsenic, but Dr. King's New Life Pills expel the poisons from clogged bowels, gently, easily but surely, curing Constipation, Bloating, Sick Headache, Fevers, all Liver, Kidney and Bowel troubles. Only 25c, at L. Fournier's.

CLYDE W. MULVEY, three years of age, while coughing, drew a wild cut from the trachea. He was taken to Bay City, and the seed removed by Drs. Stone, Baker and Griswold; after it had been lodged in the respiratory passages for over three weeks, and had begun to germinate. The seed was traveling back and forth between the vocal chords and the entrance of the lungs, and several times the child had a narrow escape from death by choking. An operation was necessary, and the windpipe had to be cut open in order to remove the seed which was taken out from the upper portion of the trachea. The removal of the seed gave the patient little sufferer case for a time, but inflammation supervened and he survived but a week. He died at Mercy Hospital, Bay City, on Monday and the body was brought home and buried on Wednesday. The bereaved parents have the sympathy of the community.

Cost.

PAPERS BY THE PEOPLE

Danger of "Educated Ignorance."

Our government can be no purer than a majority of its citizens. Our aim should be to teach our youth that the first duty of citizenship is the exercise of the divine right guaranteed by our constitution through active participation in the service of their public servants and in deciding those policies of government which shall prevail. Government cannot be made perfect, nor more than the human mind may attain omnipotence, but as education advances we can improve upon old methods, and we can demand from our public servants honesty, and ability, and by the exercise of the elective franchise in our primaries and caucuses secure the highest standard of ability. If, however, as is often the case, the so-called higher education leads us to forget this right, then we deserve misgovernment and spoliation and the arraying of one portion of our people against the other. Ignorance provokes discontent, and, if I may be permitted to use the term, "educated ignorance" provokes anarchy and confusion.

Teach our youth that the principles for which our forefathers fought are as dear to them as to those who took part in that great struggle; teach them that the great battles which ended in the emancipation of the slave are the glory of our country and were but another step in advance in our system of government; imbue them with respect for our flag; teach them that our country is really the home for those who love liberty; that it is truly the refuge for the oppressed, and that it offers equal opportunities to all.

BENJAMIN B. ODELL, JR.,
Governor of New York.

Passing of the Hawaiian.

The civilization of the white man is not always a boon to the savage; it means, sooner or later, his doom. The red men are nearly gone, the aborigines of Australia are passing, and the Hawaiian race is rapidly melting away before the sunlight of civilized enterprise.

In 1853 there were 71,019 Hawaiians in the islands still, even though foreigners had already begun introducing civilization. In 1872 the native population had dwindled to 49,044, to which must be added 1,457 part Hawaiians—children of a Hawaiian mother and a foreign husband.

The next twelve years saw a further drop to 40,144, and an increase of part Hawaiians to 4,218, while in 1890 there were 21,436 Hawaiians and 6,180 part Hawaiians. Six years later the Hawaiians number 31,010, and the mixed population 8,485. The latest census brings to light the fact that not only has the pure native population continued to diminish, but the part Hawaiian numbers have decreased from 8,485 to 7,855. The Hawaiian population is now actually one-third the number of the Japanese immigrants.

VICTIM OF HER OWN BEAUTY.

Miss Helen Vanderbilt-Wackerman Slandered Into Insanity.

In St. Giles' Infirmary, London, is a young woman in the worst stages of insanity. Her eyes have a terrifying look; her once handsome features have lost much of their beauty, and she suffers from delusions, refusing to eat because



MISS VANDERBILT-WACKERMAN.

she believes that some one has attempted to poison her.

A year ago this young woman was a merry creature—one of the most idolized persons in London society. She is Helen Vanderbilt-Wackerman, and her home is in Buffalo, from which city she went to London three years ago to study music and art. Her beauty won men. Her face, forehead, hands and neck were all of a soft ivory tint. Her hair is golden, her eyes are brown, and her shoulders and neck over which she sometimes raved over them. Several painted her and others sought her for a "pose." One of the portraits was by Ellis Roberts, and so strikingly handsome was it that when it was hung in the Royal Academy by the Hanging Committee, of which Hubert von Herkomer was a member, he objected to it, for he said it was "too beautiful to be true." It was not like anything on earth. When introduced to the subject he realized that the portrait was not false and he appealed to her to sit for him. She granted the request, and while posing for him was treated as a member of the family. In society she continued to be a favorite.

One day, as unexpectedly as the lightning flashes from the sky, there came to her a request from the artist to whom she was sitting to leave his home, because of certain things he had heard concerning her conduct prior to entering his home. Pained and indignant, she demanded the name of her detractor. Herkomer refused to say more than that he himself believed her good, but that the stories beseitching her name compelled him to insist upon her leaving his home.



inary injuries on the part of labor, not by lordly and selfish arrogance on the part of capital. A beginning must be made by conspicuous examples of a recognition of the duty and obligations which are the conditions upon which the full enjoyment of our partnership advantages depends.

These examples should induce conservative and tolerant counsel; they should be prominently recognized and appreciated, and constantly pressed upon the view of all who may be ready in their obligations to American co-operation—whatever the scope and nature of these obligations may be.

GROVER CLEVELAND.

People Who Must Be Amused.

Sorry is the lot of the man or woman who must be amused or entertained of the time. They attend a quiet Sunday afternoon or a rainy evening, when no one is likely to come in or it is impossible for them to go out. Of course, some of these people just "growd that way." When they were in infancy their mothers spent days and weeks doing nothing but keeping them in good humor. They were never thrown on their own resources nor had to make the best of circumstances. On the other hand are the cheerful folk who are pleased with a rattle and tickled with a straw." They manage to have a good time almost anywhere. A blessing upon these simple hearts who take the world as they find it, without a murmur and, always looking for the good and pleasant, realize essentially what they expect. They are the conservators of some living in the world.

There is a class which amuses itself directly at the expense of others. It is composed of those who pride themselves upon their wit. Repartee and sharp repartee turns that have reference to another are a sort of revel to them. Bringing into notice the foibles and peculiarities of even a friend is not beneath their purpose to pose as wits. But retribution in the form of the loss of friends and the faculty for perceiving the ludicrous, becoming at last weakened through over-work, degenerates into caricature or possibly silliness.

It does not need a long experience to show us that those who surrender themselves to the desire for amusement miss its realization. The everyday duties, the close-at-hand service, the longing to be worthy of the gift of life, while driving from the mind the unworthy aim toward getting a good time out of the world, will instead supply that peculiar broad, varied, interest, which furnishes happiness including that lower order of satisfaction gained amusement.

MARY B. BALDWIN.

Physiological and biblical science demonstrates that the primal and universal desire on the part of children is to play. The church ought to provide a place for the young people to hold social dancing parties. The modern church, which ought to have billiard and pool tables and ten pin alleys for its members. Instead of belaboring legitimate amusements let the observances of the law of America co-operation. This return will not be accomplished by nursing real or imagined antagonism in this country between labor and capital. On the contrary, they should be in one close alliance and friendship. Our institutions forbid that an explanation of such antagonism should be found in class jealousy and abuses.

I desire distinctly to disclaim any intention to suggest what may be the cause or causes of the dislocation which unfortunately so frequently occurs in the relationship of labor to capital. Whether it results from unreasonable and irritating demands on the part of labor, or whether our workmen listen too credulously to malignant counsels, or whether again the trouble arises from the greed and avarice of capital and of its immense aggregations, I do not pretend to say. Perhaps all these have a share in creating the difficulty. But there is antagonism in this relationship where there should be a generous unity of purpose.

The situation itself proves that somewhere they are members of our partnership in American citizenship, who are in violation of partnership duty, and I am sure that the best way in making

the assertion that only remedial for this situation must be found in a return to the observances of the law of America co-operation. This return will not be accomplished by nursing real or imagined antagonism in this country between labor and capital.

R. A. WHITE, D. D.

The matter did not end there. The friends of Miss Wackerman took up her cause, such men as the bishop of London and United States Ambassador Choate demanding an explanation, which was not forthcoming. Herkomer was finally obliged to leave London in disgrace and is now living in Germany. He at one time lived in Syracuse, N. Y. That was before his departure for Europe.

Despite the magnificent expression of faith in her given by her friends and by eminent persons, Miss Vanderbilt-Wackerman worried about it until her mind finally gave way.

GOOD QUEEN OLGA,

Whose Beneficent Purposse Has Led to Fatal Riots.

The recent riots in Athens, in which the troops and great numbers of students clashed with fatal results on both sides, and which have been followed by the resignation of the cabinet and disturbances in the legislative houses, had their origin in a most peculiar cause.

A desire on the part of Queen Olga to do something for what she considered the good of the soldiers was responsible. During the Greco-Turkish war she was everywhere told by wounded soldiers that they had not read the gospels because they didn't understand the text, which was in old Greek. The Queen then arranged for the publication of a translation of the gospels into modern Greek, exclusively for family use. The Holy Synod of the Greek Church protested against this proposition, and the metropolitan of Athens, Procopios Oeononidis, held an audience with the Queen, in which, however, he did not so energetically champion the opposition as was desired by

Lady Somerset.

She is the daughter of the Earl and Countess Somers, and is now just 50 years old. In 1890 she first achieved considerable importance by her election to the Presidency of the British Woman's Temperance Association, now the largest company of its kind in England. In 1892 she was elected Vice President of the World's Women's Christian Temperance Union, and in 1898, on the death of Miss Frances Willard, she succeeded that famous woman as President of the International Association, which numbers over 500,000 members in various parts of the world.

She founded the Industrial Farm Colony at Duxhurst, which has grown to remarkable dimensions. She succeeded to her father's vast estates in Hertfordshire, Worcestershire, Surrey, London, and since 1884 she has used her wealth for the good of her fellowmen.

CIVILIAN'S OPPORTUNITY.

Product Becoming More Incessant and Therefore More Costly.

An interesting report on the trade of Riga, the British consul writes that "as regards the world trade of the world in general, one broad fact is ever before us. It takes from sixty to seventy years to grow an average convertible tree and two minutes to hew it down. Thus each year the supply of timber is diminished, the forest fringe recedes further and further from the ways and means of transport; each year the expense of working out the forest is in-

creased by the extra distance the logs have to be carried. Then, owing to the nature and manipulation of the trade, consumption and supply cannot keep pace with each other; one is continually catching up the other, and the consequences are rises and depressions."

"But, in the opinion of all who know

HOLD MOCK TRIALS.

A NOVEL ENTERTAINMENT FOR CLUBS AND SOCIETY.

Legal Proceedings Gives Opportunity for Dramatic Display—Culture Club Hears Divorce Case Unrestrained by Baitiffs.

Seekers after novel entertainment for winter evenings have caught upon the mock trial, which is consequently doing its turn at popular favor. Fortunately the trial adapts itself to any company and may be just as amusing or just as educational as its managers care to make it. It gives opportunity for a play of wit which livens the monotony of the regulation court proceeding and it gives plenty of room for such personal touches as will add to the entertainment of an audience composed of friends of the players. Moreover, as a large part of the company can be subpoenaed for the trial the interest will be most unflagging.

From the impaneling of the jury to the final verdict, the audience will receive enthusiastically every stage of the trial's procedure.

A ridiculous charge is brought against a member of the party; often this is a club meeting. A young lawyer or law student is chosen for judge, as he can at the same time direct the conduct of the trial. The greatest care is taken to have everything in strict accordance with the legal custom and the slightest deviation from the regular order of trial is zealously guarded against. The lawyers appear with a burden of dignified leather-bound volumes, which they consult frequently and with ridiculous effect.

The dignity of the judge is boldly overdrawn and his prepotent rulings intensified until the figure becomes a laughable caricature. Primed for the occasion, the questions and answers of the lawyers and their witness-



MOCK TRIAL FOR WINTER EVENINGS.

es are intentionally mirth-provoking and to the stupidity of the jurymen is meant to add to the fun.

and would be the happiest man on earth if he had her parents' consent to marry her.

"No, sir!" thundered the admiral. "No, sir! Not now, anyhow. No power of an ensign is going to marry my daughter. You'd better wait until you are promoted and are able to support yourself before you think of marrying."

The young officer astounded the admiral by not retiring precipitately. He even ventured the reminder that the admiral himself had married when he was but an ensign, and that his married life had been a happy one.

"Red Bill!" Kirkland glared at the presumptuous speaker for a moment, says the New York Times, and then thundered:

"I know I married when I was an ensign. My father-in-law supported me for several years, too, but I'll be hanged if yours will!"

A BEAR AS A BAROMETER.

Such should be the title of these lines, for whoever observes these interesting insects finds it easy enough to foretell exactly the kind of weather to be expected. At least, that is the opinion of many raisers of bees.

Generally the bee stays at home when rain is in the air. When the sky is simply dark and cloudy these busy workers do not leave their dwelling all at once. A few go out first, as though the queen had sent out messengers to study the state of the atmosphere. The greater number remain on observation until the clouds begin to dissipate; and it is only then that the battalions entire rush out in search of nectar. A bee never goes out in a fog, because it is well aware that dampness and cold are two fearsome, redoubtable enemies.

We do not mean, however, that the bee is a meteorologist in the absolute sense of the word. Its cleverness consists in never being taken unawares, for it possesses undying vigilance. Often one may observe the sudden entrance of a bee into the hive when a dense cloud hides the sun, and even though the rain is not in evidence.

At an evening gathering where some other form of amusement is the prearranged entertainment a mock trial is often interspersed with the greatest satisfaction. The members of the company assume the various roles easily themselves that nobody can say of them, "Oh, they do very well for women," is probably the foremost leader of the feminist movement in Great Britain.

A trial appeals to the imagination and to people who know nothing of them has a fascination and mystery. For this reason, perhaps, as much as any other, the mock trial has gained its present popularity. In the rush for the mysterious which is overwhelming everyone nowadays the mock trial has found its place at the head of the list of enterentments. It has taken its place as a clever means of home entertainment and as a pleasing novelty for clubs.

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CIVILIAN'S OPPORTUNITY.

Baron Cuvier, the renowned naturalist, then only eighteen, accepted a situation as tutor in a family living near Fecamp in Normandy. The house was near the sea and he often strolled on the bank. One day he found a stranded eel. He took it home, dissected it, and began then the study of molluscs in which he won such a reputation. The ocean was his text book. This was his opportunity to learn from that text book. By embracing the opportunities offered in his three years' residence by the sea he became one of the shining lights in natural history.

QUEEN OLGA.

The presale individual who has outlived romance finds it hard to understand how two people can dwindle away hours and at their conclusion feel more than certain that only minutes have taken flight.

QUEEN OLGA.

The insect known as the water boatman has a regular pair of oars, his legs being used as such. He swims on his back, as in that position there is less resistance to his progress.

QUEEN OLGA.

These who objected to the translation.

QUEEN OLGA.

QUEEN OLGA.</



Rheumatic

Solistic, Sharp and Shooting Pains.
Strains, Weakness and all bodily aches
and pains relieved almost instantly.

Backache, Headache, Facetious.

Joint Pains, all Nervous Pains

and Muscular Weakness cured by

St. Jacobs Oil

After all other remedies fail.

Acts like magic!

Conquers Pain

Price, 25c and 50c.

SOULD BY ALL DEALERS IN MEDICINES

Two Sufficient Reasons.

The senior partner did not make his appearance at the office until about 2 o'clock, and then the junior partner was not there.

"Where is Mr. Tenthook?" was asked of the bookkeeper.

"He left the office awhile ago, sir," replied the man of daybook and ledger, "and he said he wouldn't be back to-day."

"I hope nothing is the matter with him," the senior partner added. "I'm afraid he isn't very well, for he complained of pain in his stomach yesterday."

"Well," the bookkeeper explained, "he said something about having eaten some fish at lunch that didn't agree with him, and he added that there was a football game this afternoon that he wanted to see anyhow."—Pittsburgh Commercial Gazette.

Dear Girls.

Miss Tellit-Susie Antek says that young Rimer, the poet, has written some verses entitled "Lines to Susie's Eyes."

Miss Susie—Well, I don't call it very kind of him to draw attention to her crew's feet. Baltimore American.

Beware of Ointments for Catarrh that Contain Mercury.

as mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell, and the ointment will be washed off when entering it through the mucous surfaces. Such articles should never be used except on prescriptions from reputable physicians, as the mercury may be derived from the ointment, and can possibly derive from them. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is a good ointment, and is applied directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. In buying Hall's Catarrh Cure, be sure you get the genuine. It is made by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, by F. J. Cheney & Co., Testimonials free. Sold by Druggists, price 75c per bottle.

Bull's Family Pills are the best.

Anatomical Melancholy.

First Bookworm—What are you looking for, Jones?

Second Worm—Anatomy of the Melancholy.

First Worm—Just what I'm after. Have you got the blues?

Annual Canadian Excursions.

One fare for the round trip via GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY STS. TERM.

Tickets on sale Dec. 12, 13, 14, 15, good returning to leave destination up to and including Jan. 4, 1902.

City ticket office, Chicago, 249 Clark street. Phone, Harrison 1757.

La Source.

"Just look at Fraulein Hildegard's beautiful hair!"

"Yes, she has it from her father."

"But excuse me! He is quite bald!"

"Be sure but he's a hairdresser."

De Durbarbie.

We are never without a bottle of Mrs. S. M. Swartz's Wakita, Okla., April 17, 1901.

No Match.

Maykey—You know how much I love you, dear. You are the light of my heart. Jennie—I know you say so, dear, but still papa says you are no match for me.

Mrs. Austin's famous Buckwheat makes the finest buckwheat cakes. Ready in a moment. Ask for Mrs. Austin's Buckwheat Recipe substitutes.

Mr. Johnson was extremely fond of orange peels and used to carry it in his pocket for the sake of its odor.

PUTNAM FADELESS DYES do not stain the hands or spot the kerchiefs.

Illustration of a woman with a flower in her hair.

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NATHAN HALE.

One hero dies—a thousand new ones rise.
As flowers are sown where perfect blossoms fall—
Then quite unknown—the name of Hale now cries
Wherever duty sounds her silent call;
With head erect he moves, and stately pace,
To meet an awful doom—no ribald jest—
Brings scorn or hate to that exalted face,
His thoughts are far away, poised and at rest;
Now on the scaffold see him turn and bid
Farewell to home, and all his heart holds dear,
Majestic presence—all man's weakness hid,
And all his strength in that one hour made clear—
I have one last regret—that is to give But one poor life, that my own land may live!"—William Ordway Partridge, in Harper's Weekly.

A BETTER OFFER.

The junior partner in the firm of Clayton & Son looked up. He was a man of perhaps five and thirty, and seemed a little older. But his eyes were bright and his nerves were iron. He had grown old, as it were, in the business, the business that he now carried on alone, for his father had retired from active management the year before. It was a rich house, a conservatory, house that took few chances and clung tightly to its reputation for strict integrity and square dealing.

He was busy at the moment with an important letter of advice from his buyer in Paris. But his face cleared as he saw the cause of the interruption. He then waved his hand toward the chair that stood near the desk.

"Sit down, Miss Ronalds."

"Thank you, Mr. Clayton," said the girl, "but I will detain you only a moment."

She was a fine looking young woman. Not too young—close to six and twenty, perhaps, but possessed of a youthful charm of voice and manner that would grow old very slowly.

"What can I do for you, Miss Ronalds?" he asked.

"Mr. Clayton," said the girl, "I have come to tell you that I am going to leave Clayton & Son."

"Going to leave us? Are you dismissed?"

"No," the girl quickly replied, "but I have a better offer."

"Oh!" said Richard Clayton. "The new house has thrown out its bait, eh?"

There was a little change in his tone that the girl was quick to recognize.

"Yes," she said, "the pay is better."

"Please understand, Miss Ronalds," he said, "that we are not bidding against the new house. If they want our best people, and our best people desire to go to them, the house has nothing, further to say. We shall not in any instance meet their offers of increased salary."

The girl colored slightly.

"I think you quite mistake the meaning of my call," she said. "I certainly had no intention of using the offer from the Stapleton company as a—a club. In fact, I had decided some time ago to leave your employ at the first opportunity. Pray do not ask me for the reason. It has nothing to do with my business relations here. I am going away with only the kindest feelings for all my associates, and I, particularly want to thank you for your many courtesies—and I'm very sorry I have detained you so long."

She turned to retire, but Richard Clayton called her back.

"Miss Ronalds," he said, "One moment, please. I want to apologize for my rude speech of a moment ago. We have lost so many of our best sales people that I suppose I must have felt a little irritated when I spoke. Kindly forgive it. When do you want to leave?"

"Next Monday," she replied. "The first of the month."

"And you are determined to go to them?"

"I told them I would come unless I received a better offer."

"And you will not entertain any offer from Clayton & Son?"

The girl shook her head.

"No," she answered.

"Very well," said Richard Clayton, as he turned back to his letter. "I have no doubt I will see you before you go."

The girl bowed and took her way back to the glove department.

Richard Clayton's eyes were on the Paris letter, but his ears were strained to catch the last sound of the girl's footfalls. Then he sighed as he tried to fix his attention on the business in hand. But somehow the figures seemed to dance aside, and a pair of big brown eyes looked up at him from the page.

As far back as he could remember his thoughts had never wandered as they did this particular morning. He was a methodical man and his mind was a well-trained machine. It had been running in one groove so long that he had supposed it never could leap to another.

It was quite extraordinary. His face suddenly glowed as another thought assailed him. Was he in love?

And then his mind came back with a sudden sweep to the fact that Helen Ronalds was about to leave Clayton & Son. But in 1866 "Keys" consented to submit to the popular vote. Then the act of 1866 abolished a property qualification for "Keys," granted household suffrage in town and a £100 owner and £60 tenant franchise in the country. Further, it seems, it admitted women to vote. I should not wonder if this latter circumstance had a good deal to do with Mr. Hall Caine's election. Pall Mall Gazette.

Probably it was her father's story that awakened this interest. He remembered the very day of her appearance. He remembered how he had gone back and asked the head of the department who the new girl was, and the man told him her story. A little later he had spoken to her on some trivial matter of business, and on that same day he had advanced her wages. Helen was an excellent saleswoman and well earned her \$9 a week. And yet \$9 seemed very little for a family of two, and for a girl with the early advantages and home life that Helen had known. No doubt Clayton & Son had failed to appreciate her, because here was the new house outbidding them. And yet there was no use of trying to remedy this injustice now. She had said that the increased salary was not the only reason she had for leaving. What could the other reason be?

And then Richard Clayton felt that perhaps he himself had unwittingly furnished the cause. He remembered that he had on numerous occasions paid her some little attentions that might have drawn the notice of the other girls. And yet all their talk had a business coloring. Nevertheless, he remembered, he had noticed that several of the girls were slightly smiling when he had paused for a word or two with Helen.

Presently the office boy heard him humming a tune and observed at the same time that Richard Clayton was writing a letter. And while it was a momentous task he seemed to extract much enjoyment from its concoction. At last he coaxed it into a shape that suited his inexperienced taste.

Dear Miss Ronalds, it began, your verbal notification of date conveying intelligence of intended withdrawal from the clerical force of our house has been duly considered. While the firm regrets to lose your valuable services it has no wish to stand in the way of your securing any situation that seems an improvement upon your present one. At the same time the house of Clayton & Son is not willing to let you enter the service of a rival without making an effort to restrain you. Understanding that no more money consideration will cause you to change your mind regarding this contemplated withdrawal, our Mr. Richard Clayton begs leave to offer

to you himself, his name, his hand and fortune—his fervent admiration and his true love. While this may seem abrupt to you, dear lady, Mr. Clayton finds now that it was a climax toward which he has been hastening for some time. He understands that it was the shock of learning that you were about to leave his service that brought a full realization of his deep regard for you. And while he realizes, too, that he is but a clumsy novice at this form of correspondence—commencing late in life, as it were—he feels convinced that if he could plead his cause in person and give you the opportunity to become better acquainted with him, it would be greatly to his advantage. Realizing as anxiety will you not favor him with a reply at your earliest possible convenience. Very truly yours,

CLAYTON & SON.

Per Richard P. S.—My regards to your esteemed mother.

At 5 o'clock Richard Clayton paused at the glove counter. He knew that the other girls were watching him.

"Miss Ronalds," he said in his most business-like tone, "here is the recommendation for which you asked," and he handed her the letter and with a smile little nod passed along.

The next day was Sunday, and it was close to noon when a ring at the bell drew him to the door. A small boy stood there, a small boy who thrust a little envelope into his hand, and vanished.

And this was the message that came to Richard Clayton:

No. 237 Cremona street, Saturday night.

Messrs. Clayton & Son, for Mr. Richard Clayton.

Dear Sir:—Your kind letter of recommendation and inquiry, has been duly considered. In reply, I would say that I have mailed to Messrs. Stapleton, & Co. this evening a message which may briefly be condensed to these words:

"I have received a better offer."

My mother and I would be pleased to have you take tea with us on Sunday evening at 6 o'clock. Sincerely yours,

Helen Ronalds.

You dear, foolish man, do you think this quite formal enough?—Helen Clayton.

Clyde Plain Dealer.

Hall Caine as a "Key."

Mr. Hall Caine, I observe, by 458 votes to 191, has become a "Key." It is not quite so easy to determine why the twenty-four who form the executive branch of the Legislature of the Isle of Man are called "Keys."

The term is old. It appears in the Latin form of clavis, in 1418. Four years later there are English "Keys." But the Manx statutes did not recognize "Keys" till long afterward, in 1585. From that year to 1734 there were the "twenty-four Keys." But Gov. Horne, who must be taken to have known how to address that assembly, did act, in 1715, address it as "Keys" but as "Gentlemen of the Twenty-four Keys."

I turn to our friend Phillips of the "New World of Words," 1716. Mr. Phillips opines that these twenty-four chief commissioners, being, as it were, keepers of the liberties of the people, are called "Keys" of the island. Your "as it were" definition is necessarily somewhat fanciful.

However, Mr. Hall Caine is a "Key" of sorts. Once upon a time his fellow "Keys" would have been his electors. But in 1866 "Keys" consented to submit to the popular vote. Then the act of 1866 abolished a property qualification for "Keys," granted household suffrage in town and a £100 owner and £60 tenant franchise in the country. Further, it seems, it admitted women to vote. I should not wonder if this latter circumstance had a good deal to do with Mr. Hall Caine's election. Pall Mall Gazette.

An Atchison Girl's Equipment.

It is wonderful how a woman's things stay on. An Atchison girl wore two bows of ribbon, three fancy combs, two flowers, a gold pin and seventeen hair pins in her hair to a dance and had every one on when she returned.—New York Mail and Express.

Children's Corner

THE BOYS TO BE PROUD OF.
Here's to the boys who are always ready
To do their best at their play or work;
Never afraid, as some are, of laboring—
Never trying a task to shirk.

Never saying, "I cannot do it."

And putting it off "till by-and-by,"
But facing each task with a sturdy courage;

A willing heart and a brave "I'll try."

Such are the boys we all depend on.

Such are the boys who will some day win.

They shut the doors of their hearts and guard them.

Against bad thoughts that would fain come in.

Though only boys, as age is reckoned,

They are really men at heart, say I.

And it makes me glad and proud to see them;

And the world will be proud of them by-and-by.—Golden Days.

UNDONE BY LOVE OR PIE.

Little Johnny is a Philadelphia boy with an appetite for pie, and the North American tells of the dismal fate of his suit against a railway company through an innocent disclosure of his prowess as a pie devourer.

She doctors had testified in a \$5,000 damage suit that Johnny was an improvement upon your present one. At the same time the house of Clayton & Son is not willing to let you enter the service of a rival without making an effort to restrain you. Understanding that no more money consideration will cause you to change your mind regarding this contemplated withdrawal, our Mr. Richard Clayton begs leave to offer

to you himself, his name, his hand and fortune—his fervent admiration and his true love. While this may seem abrupt to you, dear lady, Mr. Clayton finds now that it was a climax toward which he has been hastening for some time. He understands that it was the shock of learning that you were about to leave his service that brought a full realization of his deep regard for you. And while he realizes, too, that he is but a clumsy novice at this form of correspondence—commencing late in life, as it were—he feels convinced that if he could plead his cause in person and give you the opportunity to become better acquainted with him, it would be greatly to his advantage. Realizing as anxiety will you not favor him with a reply at your earliest possible convenience. Very truly yours,

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Catharine of the pictures in her "Mother Goose" book, came up the aisle and motioned to Catharine.

The little girl stepped into the aisle and the old, old, old woman's chair went up and her nose came down and she cracked a smile over her wrinkled face—a smile that reached from ear to ear.

Without hesitating the little girl followed the old, old, old woman out into the sunlight and at once they were in a forest with its cool shade and its grass and flowers.

Before them at the bottom of the hill was a beautiful river, and next to the river were little fairies dipping up full bottles from the stream.

"What river is this?" the little girl asked.

"This is the River of Perfume," the old, old, old woman said, shoving up her chin until it almost met her nose over a mouth that had become very sweet in the shadow of the forest. "This creek runs into the river."

Then Catharine saw she stood on the bank of a creek that fell away to the river.

"What do they call this stream, and what is the green fluid flowing down?"

"This stream is called 'Sweet Violets'."

Catharine noticed that the stream was very fragrant and smelled just like her mother's "sweet violets" perfume, upstairs on the dresser.

They walked on and presently stopped on the bank of another stream.

"And what is this?" asked Catharine.

"This," said the old, old, old woman, "is the stream called 'Altar of Roses.' And all along its banks were bowers of roses.

Next they came to a stream called "Heliotrope," and then to one named "Sweet Clover," that was all in white; and the old, old, old woman smiled as she took Catharine on to the stream of "Apple Blossoms" and "Tulip Roses," and then they met face to face a little old man who took off his hat and bowed very respectfully to the old, old, old woman.

"Little girl," said the old man, "did you ever hear of the Music Cave?"

"I never did," said Catharine.

SUPPLEMENT.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

The Congress assembles this year under the shadow of a great calamity. On the sixth of September, President McKinley was shot by an anarchist while attending the Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo, and died in that city on the fourteenth of that month.

Of the last seven elected Presidents, he is the third who has been murdered, and the bare recital of this fact is sufficient to justify grave alarm among all loyal American citizens. Moreover, the circumstances of this, the third assassination of an American President, have a pecuniarily sinister significance. Both President Lincoln and President Garfield were killed by assassins of types unfortunately not uncommon in history; President Lincoln falling a victim to the terrible passions aroused by four years of civil war, and President Garfield to the revengeful vanity of a disappointed office seeker. President McKinley was killed by an utterly depraved criminal belonging to that body of criminals who object to all governments, good and bad alike, who are against any form of popular liberty if it is guaranteed by even the most just and liberal laws, and who are as hostile to the upright exponent of a free people's sober will as to the tyrannical and irresponsible despot.

It is not too much to say that at the time of President McKinley's death he was the most widely loved man in all the United States; while we have never had any public man of his position who has been so wholly free from the bitter animosities incident to public life. There could be no personal hatred of him, for he never acted with aught but consideration for the welfare of others. The defenders of those murderous criminals who seek to excuse their criminality by asserting that it is exercised for political ends, inveigh against wealth and irresponsible power. But for this assassination even this base apology cannot be urged.

When President McKinley was assassinated the blow was not aimed at tyranny or wealth. It was aimed at one of the strongest champions the wage worker has ever had; at one of the most faithful representatives of the system of public rights and representative government who has ever risen to public office. President McKinley filled that political office for which the entire people vote, and no President—not even Lincoln himself—was ever more earnestly anxious to represent the well thought-out wishes of the people; his one anxiety in every crisis was to keep in closest touch with the people—to find out what they thought and to endeavor to give expression to their thought, after having endeavored to guide that thought aright.

That there might be nothing lacking to complete the Judas-like infamy of his act, the assassin took advantage of an occasion when the President was meeting the people generally; and advancing as if to take the hand outstretched to him in kindly and brotherly fellowship, he turned the knife and generous confidence of the victim into an opportunity to strike the fatal blow. There is no baser deed in all the annals of crime.

Nation Mourns McKinley.

The shock, the grief of the country, are bitter in the minds of all. We mourn a good and great President who is dead, but while we mourn we are lifted up by the splendid achievements of his life and the grand heroism with which he met his death.

When we turn from the man to the nation, the harm done is so great as to excite our gravest apprehensions and to demand our wisest and most resolute action. This criminal was a professed anarchist, influenced by the teachings of professed anarchists, and probably also by the reckless utterances of those who, on the stump and in the public press, appeal to the dark and evil spirits of malice and greed, envy and sullen hatred. The wind is sowed by the men who preach such doctrines, and they cannot escape their share of responsibility for the whirlwind that is reaped.

The blow was aimed not at this President, but at all Presidents; at every symbol of government. Anarchy is no more an expression of "social discontent" than picking pockets or wife beating. The anarchist, and especially the anarchist in the United States, is merely one type of criminal, more dangerous than any other, because he represents the same depravity in a greater degree. The man who advocates anarchy directly or indirectly, in any shape or fashion, or the man who apologizes for anarchists and their deeds, makes himself morally accessory to murder before the fact. The anarchist is a criminal who is not merely the enemy of system and of progress, but the deadly foe of liberty. He is not the victim of social or political injustice. There are no wrongs to remedy in his case. The cause of his criminality is to be found in his own evil passions and in the evil conduct of those who urge him on, not in any failure by others or by the State to do justice to him or his. He is a male-

factor and nothing else. No man or body of men preaching anarchistic doctrines should be allowed at large any more than preaching the murder of some specified private individual. Anarchistic speeches, writings and meetings are essentially scurrilous and treasonable.

Urge Laws Against Anarchists.

I earnestly recommend to the Congress that in the exercise of its wise discretion it should take into consideration the coming to this country of anarchists or persons professing principles hostile to all government and justifying the murder of those placed in authority. If found here they should be promptly deported to the country whence they came, and far-reaching provision should be made for the punishment of those who stay. No master calls more urgently for the wisest thought of the Congress.

The federal courts should be given jurisdiction over any man who kills or attempts to kill the President or any man who by the constitution or by law is in line of succession for the presidency, while the punishment for an unsuccessful attempt should be proportioned to the enormity of the offense against our institutions.

Anarchy is a crime against the whole human race, and all mankind should band against the anarchist. His crime should be made an offense against the law of nations. It should be so declared by treaties among all civilized powers.

This great country will not fall into anarchy, and if anarchists should ever become a serious menace to its institutions, they would not merely be stamped out, but would involve in their own ruin every active or passive sympathizer with their doctrines. The American people are slow to wrath, but when their wrath is once kindled it burns like a consuming fire.

Country's Commercial Prosperity.

During the last five years business confidence has been restored, and the nation is to be congratulated because of its present abounding prosperity. Such prosperity can never be created by law alone, although it is easy enough to destroy it by mischievous laws. Fundamentally the welfare of each citizen, and therefore the welfare of the aggregate of citizens which makes the nation, must rest upon individual thrift and energy, resolution and intelligence. Nothing can take the place of this individual capacity; but wise legislation and honest and intelligent administration can give it the fullest scope, the largest opportunity to work to good effect.

The tremendous and highly complex industrial development which went on with ever accelerated rapidity during the latter half of the nineteenth century brings us face to face, at the beginning of the twentieth, with very serious social problems. The upbuilding of the great industrial centers has meant a startling increase, not merely in the aggregate of wealth, but in the number of very large individual, and especially of very large corporate, fortunes. The creation of these great corporate fortunes has not been due to the tariff nor to any other governmental action, but to natural causes in the business world, operating in other countries as they operate in our own. The process has aroused much antagonism, a great part of which is wholly without warrant. It is not true that as the rich have grown richer the poor have grown poorer. On the contrary, never before has the average man, the wage worker, the farmer, the small trader, been so well off as in this country at the present time. There have been abuses connected with the accumulation of wealth; yet it remains true that fortune accumulated in legitimate business can be accumulated by the person specially benefited, only on condition of conferring immense incidental benefits upon others.

Cution Is Advised.

The captains of industry who have driven the railway systems across this continent, who have built up our commerce, who have developed our manufactures, have on the whole done great good to our people. Without them the material development of which we are so justly proud could never have taken place. Moreover we should recognize the immense importance to this material development of leaving as unhampered as is compatible with the public good the strong and forceful men upon whom the success of business operations inevitably rests.

An additional reason for caution in dealing with corporations is to be found in the international commercial conditions of to-day. The same business conditions which have produced the great aggregations of corporate and individual wealth have made them very potent factors in international commercial competition. America has only just begun to assume that commanding position in the international business world which we believe will more and more be hers. It is of the utmost importance that this position be not jeopardized, especially at a time when the overflowing abundance of

our own natural resources and the skill, business energy, and mechanical aptitude of our people make foreign markets essential. Under such conditions it would be most unwise to cramp or to fetter the youthful strength of our nation.

Moreover, it cannot too often be pointed out that to strike with ignorant violence at the interests of one set of men almost inevitably endangers the interests of all. Disaster to great business enterprise can never have its effects limited to the men at the top. It spreads throughout, and while it is bad for every body, it is worse for those farthest down. The capitalist may be shorn of his luxuries; but the wage worker may be deprived of even bare necessities.

In facing new industrial conditions, the whole history of the world shows that legislation will generally be both unwise and ineffective unless undertaken after calm inquiry and with sober self-restraint. Much of the legislation directed at the trusts would have been exceedingly mischievous had it not also been entirely ineffective. The men who demand the impossible or the undesirable serve as the allies of the forces with which they are nominally at war, for they hamper those who would endeavor to find out in rational fashion what the wrongs really are and to what extent and in what manner it is practicable to apply remedies. Yet it is true that there are real and grave evils, one of the chief being over-capitalization because of its many baleful consequences; and a resolute and practical effort must be made to correct these evils.

Publicity a Cure for Trusts.

There is a widespread conviction in the minds of the American people that the great corporations known as trusts are in certain of their features and tendencies hurtful to the general welfare. Combination and concentration should not be prohibited, but supervised and, within reasonable limits controlled.

The first essential in determining how to deal with the great industrial combinations is knowledge of the facts—publicity. In the interest of the public, the government should have the right to inspect and examine the workings of the great corporations engaged in interstate business. Publicity is the only sure remedy which we can now invoke. What further remedies are needed in the way of governmental regulation, or taxation, can only be determined after publicity has been obtained, by process of law, and in the course of administration.

The large corporations, commonly called trusts, though organized in one State, always do business in many States, often doing very little business in the State where they are incorporated. There is utter lack of uniformity in the State laws about them, and as no State has any exclusive interest in or power over their affairs, it has in practice proved impossible to get adequate regulation through State action. Therefore, in the interest of the whole people, the nation should, without interfering with the power of the States in the matter itself, also assume power of supervision and regulation over all corporations doing an interstate business. I believe that a law can be framed which will enable the national government to exercise control along the lines above indicated. There should be created a cabinet officer, to be known as Secretary of Commerce and Industries, as provided in the bill introduced at the last session of the Congress. It should be his province to deal with commerce in its broadest sense, including among many other things whatever concerns labor and all matters affecting the great business corporations and our merchant marine.

Would Encourage Chinese.

With the sole exception of the farming interest, no one matter is of such vital moment to our whole people as the welfare of the wage workers. If the farmer and the wage worker are well off, it is absolutely certain that all others will be well off, too. It is therefore a matter for hearty congratulation that on the whole wages are higher to-day in the United States than ever before in our history, and far higher than in any other country. The standard of living is also higher than ever before. Every effort of legislator and administrator should be bent to secure the permanency of this condition of things and its improvement wherever possible. Not only must our labor be protected by the tariff, but it should also be protected so far as it is possible from the presence in this country of any laborers brought over by contract, or of those who, coming freely, yet represent a standard of living so depressed that they can undersell our men in the labor market and drag them to a lower level. I regard it as necessary, with this end in view, to re-enact immediately the law excluding Chinese laborers and to strengthen it wherever necessary in order to make its enforcement entirely effective.

If possible legislation should be passed in connection with the interstate commerce law, which will render effective the efforts of different States to do away with the competition of convict contract labor in the open labor market. The most vital problem with which this country, and for that matter the whole civilized world, has to deal, is the problem which has for one side the betterment of social conditions, moral and physical, in large cities, and for another side the effort to deal with that tangle of far-reaching questions which we group together when we speak of "labor." The

chief factor in the success of each man—wage worker, farmer and capitalist alike—must ever be the sum total of his own individual qualities and abilities. There must in many cases be action by the government in order to safeguard the rights and interests of all.

Immigration Laws Unsatisfactory.

Our present immigration laws are unsatisfactory. We need every honest and efficient immigrant fitted to become an American citizen. But there should be a comprehensive law enacted with the object of working a threefold improvement over our present system. First, we should aim to exclude absolutely not only all persons who are known to be believers in anarchistic principles or members of anarchistic societies, but also all persons who are of a low moral tendency or of unsavory reputation. The second object of a proper immigration law ought to be to secure by a careful and not merely perfunctory educational test some intelligent capacity to appreciate American institutions and act sanely as American citizens. Finally, all persons should be excluded who are below a certain standard of economic fitness to enter our industrial field as competitors with American labor. Both the educational and economic tests in a wise immigration law should be designed to protect and elevate the general body politic and social. A very close supervision should be exercised over the steamship companies which usually bring over the immigrants, and they should be held to a strict accountability for any infraction of the law.

Tariff and Reciprocity.

There is general acquiescence in our present tariff system as a national policy. The first requisite to our prosperity is the continuity and stability of this economic policy. Nothing could be more unwise than to disturb the business interests of the country by any general tariff change at this time. Our experience in the past has shown that sweeping revisions of the tariff are apt to produce conditions closely approaching panic in the business world. Yet it is not only possible, but eminently desirable, to combine with the stability of our economic system a supplementary system of reciprocal benefit and obligation with other nations. Such reciprocity was especially provided for in the present tariff law.

Reciprocity must be treated as the handmaiden of protection. Our first duty is to see that the protection granted by the tariff in every case where it is needed is maintained, and that reciprocity be sought for so far as it can safely be done without injury to our home industries. Just how far this is must be determined according to the individual case, remembering always that every application of our tariff policy to meet our shifting national needs must be conditioned upon the cardinal fact that the duties must never be reduced below the point that will cover the difference between the labor cost here and abroad. Subject to this proviso of the proper protection necessary to our industrial well being at home, the principle of reciprocity must command our hearty support.

The natural line of development for a policy of reciprocity will be in connection with those of our productions which no longer require all of the support once needed to establish them upon a sound basis, and with those others where either because of natural or of economic causes we are beyond the reach of successful competition. I ask the attention of the Senate to the reciprocity treaties laid before it by my predecessor.

America's Merchant Marine.

The condition of the American merchant marine is such as to call for immediate remedial action by the Congress. It is discreditable to us as a nation that our merchant marine should be utterly insignificant in comparison to that of other nations which we overtop in other forms of business. We should not longer submit to conditions under which only a trifling portion of our great commerce is carried in our own ships. To remedy this state of things would not merely serve to build up our shipping interests, but it would also result in benefit to all who are interested in the permanent establishment of a wider market for American products, and would provide an auxiliary force for the navy. Our government should take such action as will remedy these inequalities. The American merchant marine should be restored to the ocean.

The act of March 14, 1900, intended unequivocally to establish gold as the standard money and to maintain it at a parity with us, has been shown to be timely and judicious. The price of our Government bonds in the world's market, when compared with the price of similar obligations issued by other nations, is a flattering tribute to our public credit. This condition it is evidently desirable to maintain.

In many respects the national banking law forbids the banking system for the proper exercise of the banking function, but there seems to be need of better safeguards against the deranging influence of commercial crises and financial panics. Moreover, the currency of the country should be made responsive to the demands of our domestic trade and commerce.

The collections from duties on imports and internal taxes continue to exceed the ordinary expenses of the Government, thanks to the reduced army expenditures. The utmost care should be taken not to reduce the revenues so that there will be any possibility of deficit; but, after providing against any such contingency, means should be adopted which will bring the revenue

SUPPLEMENT.

more nearly within the limit of our actual needs. I call special attention to the need of strict economy in expenditures. Only by avoiding or reducing money on what is needless or unjustifiable can we legitimately keep our income to the point required to meet our needs that are genuine.

Interstate Commerce.

In 1887 a measure was enacted for the regulation of interstate railways, commonly known as the interstate commerce act. The cardinal provisions of that act were that railway rates should be just and reasonable and that all shippers, localities and commodities should be accorded equal treatment. That law was largely an experiment. Experience has shown the wisdom of the provisions, but has also shown the possibility that some of its requirements are wrong, certainly that two means devised for the enforcement of its provisions are defective. The act should be amended. The railway is a public servant. Its rates should be just and open to all shippers alike. The Government should see to it that within its jurisdiction this is so, and should provide a speedy, inexpensive and effective remedy to that end. At the same time nothing would be more foolish than the enactment of legislation which would unnecessarily interfere with the development and operation of these commercial agencies.

The Department of Agriculture during the last fifteen years has steadily broadened its work on economic lines, and has accomplished results of real value in upbuilding domestic and foreign trade. It is going to make a decided effort to keep in touch with

all sections of our country and with two of the island groups that have lately come under our jurisdiction, whose people must look to agriculture for a livelihood. It is searching the world for grains, grasses, fruits and vegetables specially fitted for introduction into localities in the several States and Territories where they may add to the resources of the country, and giving attention to soil survey and possible new crops, to breeding of new varieties of plants, to experimental shipments, to animal industry and applied chemistry, very practical aid had been given our farming and stock growing interests. The products of the farm have taken an unprecedented place in our export trade during the year that has just closed.

Protection of the Forest.

Public opinion throughout the United States has moved steadily toward a just appreciation of the value of forests, whether planted or of natural growth. The great part played by them in the creation and maintenance of the national wealth is now well realized.

True forest protection does not mean the withdrawal of forest resources, whether of wood, water or grass, but, on the contrary, gives the assurance of larger and more certain supplies.

The fundamental idea of forestry is the perpetuation of forests, by use. Forest protection is not an end in itself; it is a means to increase and sustain the resources of our country and the industries which depend upon them. The protection of forests is a fundamental and natural necessity. At present the protection of the forests reserves rests with the General Land Office, the mapping out and description of their timber with the United States Geological Survey, and the preparation of plans for their conservative use with the Bureau of Forestry, which is also charged with the general advancement of practical forestry in the United States. These various functions should be united in the Bureau of Forestry, to which they properly belong.

Reclamation of Arid Lands.

The reclamation of the unsettled arid public lands presents a different problem. Here it is necessary to regulate the flow of streams. The object of the Government is to dispose of the land to settlers who will build homes upon it. To accomplish this object water must be brought within their reach.

The pioneer settlers on the arid public domain chose their homes along streams from which they could themselves divert the water to reclaim their holdings. Such opportunities are practically gone. There is no arid land left over which can be put to use. The land which can be made available for homestead settlement, but only by reservoirs and main-line canals, impracticable for private enterprise. These irrigation works should be built by the national Government for actual settlers, and the cost of construction should so far as possible be repaid by the land reclaimed.

In Hawaii our aim must be to develop the territory on the traditional American lines. We do not wish a region of large estates tilled by cheap labor; we wish a healthy American community of men who then will fill the place of the foreign labor. All legislation for the islands should be shaped with this end in view: the well-being of the average home-maker must afford the true test of the healthy development of the islands. The land policy should as nearly as possible be modeled on our homestead system.

It is a pleasure to say that it is hardly more necessary to report us to Porto Rico than as to any state or territory within our country. The people are well educated, as never before, and it is being administered efficiently and honestly. They are now enjoying liberty and order under the protection of the United States, and upon this fact we congratulate them and ourselves. Their material welfare must be as carefully and jealously considered as the welfare of any other portion of our country. We have given them the great gift of free access for their products to the markets of the United States. I ask the attention of the Congress to the need of legislation concerning the public lands of Porto Rico.

Cuba and the Philippines.

In Cuba such progress has been made toward making the independent government of that island a real and lasting thing that before the present session of Congress closed this will be an accomplished fact. Cuba will then start as her own mistress; and to the beautiful Queen of the Antilles, as she unfolds this new page of her destiny, we extend our heartiest greetings and good wishes. Elsewhere I have discussed the question of reciprocity. In the case of Cuba, however, there are weighty reasons of morality and of national interest why the policy should be held to have a special application, and I most earnestly ask your attention to the wisdom, indeed, to the vital need, of

providing for a substantial reduction in the tariff on Cuban imports into the United States. Cuba has in her constitution affirmed what we desired, that she should stand in international matters in closer and more friendly relations with us than with any other power; and we are bound by every consideration of honor and convenience to pass commercial measures in the interest of her material well-being.

In the Philippines our problem is larger. There are now three tropical islands, inhabited by many varying tribes, representing widely different stages of progress toward civilization. Our earnest effort is to help these people along the stony and difficult path that leads to self-government. We hope to make our administration of the Islands honorable to our nation by making of the highest benefit to the Filipinos themselves; and an earnest of what we intend to do is the provision which we have done already, greater measures of material prosperity, and of governmental honest and efficiency has been attained in the Philippines than ever before in their history.

The only fear is lest in our overanxiety we give them a degree of independence for which they are unfit, thereby inviting revolution and disaster. As fast as there is any reasonable hope that in a given district the people can govern themselves, self-government has been given them, and the district is then a locality fitted for self-government which has not received it. But it may well be that in certain cases it will have to be withdrawn because the inhabitants show themselves unfit to exercise it; such instances have already occurred.

Still Troubles Ahead.

There are still troubles ahead in the islands. The insurrection has become an affair of local banditti and marauders, who deserve no higher regard than the brigands or portions of the Old World. Encouragement, direct or indirect, to these insurgents, stands on the same footing as encouragement to hostile Indians in the days when we still had frontier posts. Only the Indians are given to the Indian who comes in peace, for the fullest and simplest consideration, but to have it understood that we will show no weakness if he goes on the warpath, so we must make it evident, unless we are false to our own traditions and to the demands of civilization and humanity, that while we will do everything in our power for the Filipino who is peaceful, we will take the sternest measures with the Filipino who is on the path of the insurrects and the traitors.

I call your attention most earnestly to the crying need of a cable to Hawaii and the Philippines to be continued from the Philippines to points in Asia. We should not defer a day longer than necessary the construction of such a cable. It is demanded not merely for commercial, but for political and military considerations.

The Isthmian Canal.

No single great material work which remains to be undertaken on this continent is of such consequence to the American people as the opening of a waterway connecting North and South America. Its importance to the nation is by no means limited merely to its material effects upon our business prosperity; and yet with view to these effects alone, it would be to the last degree important for us immediately to begin it. While its beneficial effects would perhaps be most marked upon the Pacific Coast and the Gulf and South Atlantic States, it would also greatly benefit other sections. It is the highest duty of the nation. It is for the interest of the entire country to begin and complete as soon as possible; it is one of those works which only a great nation can undertake with prospects of success, and which when done are not only permanent assets in the nation's material interests, but standing monuments to its constructive ability.

I am glad to be able to announce to you that our negotiations with the subject with Great Britain, conducted on both sides in secret of friendliness and mutual respect, have resulted in my being able to lay before the Senate a treaty which if ratified will enable us to begin preparations for an Isthmian canal at any time, and which guarantees to this nation every right that it has ever asked in connection with the canal. It specifically provides that the United States alone shall do the work of building and assuring the responsibility of safeguarding the canal and shall regulate its general use by all nations on an equal basis, without the guaranty or interference of any outside nation from any quarter.

Work on the Navy Must Continue.

The work of upbuilding the Navy must be steadily continued. No one point of our policy, foreign or domestic, is more important than this to the honor and material welfare, and above all to the peace, of our nation in the future. Whether we desire it or not, we must necessarily recognize that we have international duties no less than international rights. Even if our flag were nailed down in the Philippines and Porto Rico, as we have just now done, the Isthmian Canal, we should need a thoroughly trained Navy of adequate size, or else be prepared definitely and for all time to abandon the idea that our nation is among those whose sons go down to the sea in ships. Unless our commerce is always to be carried in foreign bottoms, we must have war craft to protect it.

Inasmuch, however, as the American people have no thought of abandoning the path upon which we have traveled, and especially in view of the fact that the building of the Isthmian Canal is fast becoming one of the matters which the whole people are united in demanding, it is imperative that our Navy should be put and kept in the highest state of efficiency, and should be made to answer to our growing needs. So far from being in any way a provocation to war, an adequate and highly trained navy is the best guaranty against war, the cheapest and most effective way to keep the cost of building and maintaining such a navy represents the very highest premium for securing peace which this nation can possibly pay.

Our people intend to abide by the Monroe Doctrine and to insist upon it as the sure means of securing the peace of the Western hemisphere. The Navy offers us the only means of making our insistence upon the Monroe Doctrine anything but a subject of suspicion to other nations. We propose to disregard it. We desire the peace which comes as of right to the just man armed; not the peace granted on terms of ignominy to the craven and the weakling.

It is not possible to impel a navy after war breaks out. The ships must be built and the men trained long in advance. Some auxiliary vessels can be turned into make-shifts which will do in default of any better men can be mixed with the highly trained, their shortcomings being made good by the skill of their fellows; but the efficient fighting force of the Navy when pitted against an equal opponent will be found almost exclusively in the war ships which have been built up to the highest standard of efficiency, and which have been trained to handle their formidable but complex and delicate weapons with the highest efficiency. In the late war with Spain the ships that did the decisive blows at Manila and Santiago had been launched from two to fourteen years, and they were able to do as they did because the men in the gun-towers, the gun-turrets and the engine-rooms had through long years of practice at sea learned how to do their duty.

There should be no cessation in the work of completing our Navy. So far ingenuity has been wholly unable to devise a substitute for the great war craft whose hammering guns beat out the mastery of the big seas. It is unsafe and unwise not to provide this year for several additional battle ships and heavy armored cruisers, with auxiliary and lighter craft in proportion; for the auxiliary and other classes of our fleet to the port of the Society of the Navy. But there is something we need even more than additional ships, and this is additional officers and men.

Increase of the Army Unnecessary.

It is not necessary to increase our Army beyond its present size at this time. But it is necessary to keep it at the highest point of efficiency. The individual units who as officers and enlisted men compose this Army, are, we have good reason to believe, at least as efficient as those of any other army in the entire world. It is our duty to see that their training is of a kind to insure the highest possible expression of power to these units when acting in combination. The conditions of men who are such as to make an unusually heavier demand than ever before upon the individual character and capacity of the officer and the enlisted man, and to make it far more difficult for men to get together with effect. At present the fighting must be done in extended order, which means that each man must set for himself and at the same time act in combination with others with whom he is no longer in the old close-to-close, hand-to-hand, kind of warfare. Under such conditions, the highest excellence are worth more than many men without the special skill which is only found as the result of special training applied to men of exceptional physique and morale. But nowadays the most valuable fighting man and the most difficult to perfect is the rifleman who is also a skillful and daring rider. The proportion of our cavalry to the present staff and supply departments, they should be filled by details from the line, the men so detailed returning after a while to their line duties. It is very undesirable to have the senior grades of the Army composed of men who have come to fill the positions by the mere fact of seniority. A system should be adopted by which there shall be an elimination grade by grade of those who seem unfit to render the best service in the next grade. Justice to the veterans of the Civil War who are still in the Army would seem to require that in the matter of retirements they be given by law the same privileges accorded to their comrades in the Navy.

A general staff should be created. As for the present staff and supply departments, they should be filled by details from the line, the men so detailed returning after a while to their line duties. It is very undesirable to have the senior grades of the Army composed of men who have come to fill the positions by the mere fact of seniority. A system should be adopted by which there shall be an elimination grade by grade of those who seem unfit to render the best service in the next grade. Justice to the veterans of the Civil War who are still in the Army would seem to require that in the matter of retirements they be given by law the same privileges accorded to their comrades in the Navy.

Every effort should be made to bring the Army to a constantly increasing state of efficiency. When on actual service no work save that directly in the line of such service should be required. The paper work in the Army is now very heavy, and it is a great source of trouble. What is needed is proved power of command and capacity to work well in the field. Constant care is necessary to prevent dry rot in the transportation and commissary departments.

Our Army is so small and so much scattered that it is very difficult to give the higher officers (as well as the lower officers and the enlisted men) a chance to practice maneuvers in mass and on a comparatively large scale. In time of need no amount of individual excellence would avail against the paralysis which would follow such a failure. A coherent whole should be given a commanding leadership. The Congress should provide means whereby it will be possible to have field exercises by at least a division of regulars, and if possible also a division of national guardsmen, once a year.

Army Reorganization.

Much good has already come from the act reorganizing the Army, passed early in the present year. The three prime reforms, all of them of literally inestimable value, are, first, the substitution of four-year details from the line for permanent appointments in the so-called staff divisions; second, the establishment of a corps of artillery with a chief at the head; third, the establishment of a national guard and similar organization.

It would be difficult to overestimate the importance in the efficiency of our Army which these three reforms are making, and have in part already effected. The reorganization provided for by the act has been substantially accomplished. The improved conditions in the Philippines have enabled the War Department materially to reduce the military charge upon our revenue and to arrange the number of soldiers so as to bring this number much nearer to the minimum than to the maximum limit established by law. The act has also provided for supplementary legislation. Thorough military education must be provided, and in addition to the regulars the advantages of this education should be given to the officers of the National Guard and others in civil life who desire intelligently to fit themselves for possible military duty. The officers should be given the chance to perfect themselves by study in the higher branches of this art. West Point and the other schools should be held most apt to turn out men who are good in actual field service. Too much stress should not be laid on mathematics, nor should proficiency therein be held to establish the right of entry to a corps d'elite. The typical

American officer of the best kind need not be a good mathematician, but he must be able to master himself, to control others, and to show boldness and fertility of resource in every emergency.

That the Army is not at all a mere instrument of destruction has been shown during the last three years. In the Philippines, Cuba, and Porto Rico it has proved itself a great constructive force, most potent implement for the upbuilding of a peaceful civilization.

So other citizens deserve, so well of the republic as the veterans, the survivors of those who saved the Union. They did one deed which if left undone would have meant that all else in our history went for nothing. The men who in the last three years have done so well in the East and the West Indies, and on the mainland of Asia have shown that this remembrance is not lost. In any serious crisis the United States must rely for the greatness of its fighting men upon the volunteer soldiers who do not make a permanent profession of the military career; and whenever such a crisis arises the deathless memories of the Civil War will give to Americans the list of lofty purpose which comes to those whose fathers have stood valiantly in the forefront of the battle.

Our Consular Service.

The consular service is now organized under the provisions of a law passed in 1886, which is entirely inadequate to existing conditions. The interest shown by so many commercial bodies throughout the country in the reorganization of the service is heartily commended to your attention.

The guardianship and fostering of our rapidly expanding foreign commerce, the protection of American citizens, reporting to foreign countries in lawful pursuit of their affairs, and the maintenance of the dignity of the nation abroad, combine to make it essential that our consuls should be men of character, knowledge and enterprise. It is true that the service is now, in the main, efficient, but a standard of excellence cannot be permanently maintained until the principles set forth in the bills heretofore submitted to the Congress on this subject are enacted into law.

I bespeak the most cordial support from the Congress and the people for the St. Louis Exposition, to complete the One Thousandth Anniversary of the Louisiana Purchase. We earnestly hope that foreign nations will appreciate the deep interest our country takes in this exposition, and our country's importance from every standpoint, and that they will participate in securing its success. The national government should be represented by a full and complete set of exhibits.

For the sake of good administration, sound economy, and the advancement of science, the Census Office as now constituted should be made a permanent government bureau.

Growth of the Postal Service.

The remarkable growth of the postal service is shown in the fact that its revenues have doubled and its expenditures have nearly doubled within two years. Its progressive development continues, notwithstanding increasing outlay, but in this period of business and prosperity its receipts grow so much faster than its expenses that the annual deficit has been steadily reduced from \$11,411,779 in 1897 to \$8,223,727 in 1901. Among recent postal advances the success of rural free delivery wherever established has been so marked, and actual experience has made its benefits so plain, the demand for its extension in general and urgent.

It is just that the great agricultural population should share in the improvement of the service. The number of rural routes now having established is 6,000, and nearly all established within three years, and there are 6,000 applications awaiting action. It is expected that the number in operation at the close of the current fiscal year will reach 8,000. The mail will then be daily carried to the doors of 5,700,000 of our people who have heretofore been dependent upon distant offices, and one-third of all that portion of the country which is adapted to it will be covered by this kind of service.

Settlement of the Chinese Embargo.

Owing to the rapid growth of our power and our interests on the Pacific, whatever happens in China must be of the keenest national concern to us.

The general terms of the settlement of the questions growing out of the anti-foreign uprisings in China of 1900, having been formulated in a joint conference of the injured countries in December last, were promptly accepted by the Chinese government. After protracted conferences the plenipotentiaries of the several powers were able to sign a final protocol with the Chinese plenipotentiaries on the 7th of last September, setting forth the measures taken by China in compliance with the demands of the joint note, and expressing their satisfaction therewith. It will be laid before the Congress with the report of the plenipotentiaries on behalf of the United States. Mr. William Ward Rockhill, to whom high praise is due for the tact, judgment and energy he has displayed in performing an exceptionally difficult and delicate task.

Under the provisions of the joint note of December 1900, China has agreed to revise the treaties of commerce and navigation and to take such other steps for the purpose of facilitating foreign trade as the foreign powers may decide to be needed.

Death of Victoria.

The death of Queen Victoria caused the people of the United States deep and heartfelt sorrow, to which the government gave full expression. When President McKinley died, our nation in turn received from every quarter of the British Empire expressions of grief and sympathy no less sincere. The death of the Queen of England was mourned by the German people, and this sympathy was cordially reciprocated by Germany when the President was assassinated. Indeed, from every quarter of the civilized world we received, at the time of the President's death, assurances of such grief and regard as to touch the hearts of our people. In the midst of our affliction we reverently thank the Almighty that we are at peace with the nations of mankind. We firmly intend that our policy shall be such as to continue unbroken these international relations of mutual respect and good will. THEODORE ROOSEVELT.